

BASIC GOALS IN SPELLING

Kottmeyer and Ware

second edition



5



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A TEACHER'S EDITION FOR THIS BOOK IS AVAILABLE



5 BASIC GOALS IN SPELLING SECOND EDITION

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* HOW TO STUDY A WORD *

1. **LOOK** at the word carefully.
2. **CHECK** the word in a dictionary if you are not sure of the meaning or of the pronunciation.



• **love-ly** (luv'li). Beautiful; lovable.

4. **THINK** how you would spell the word.

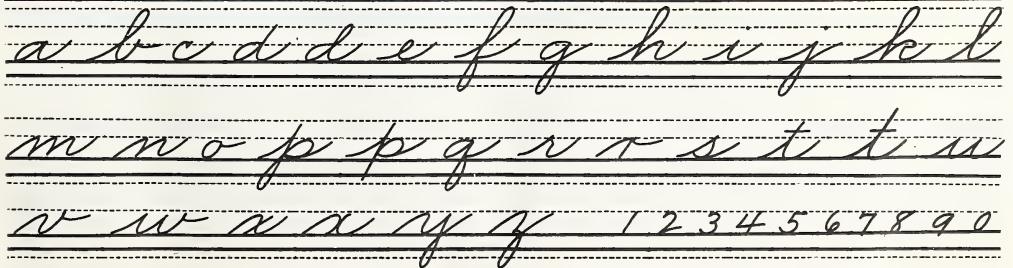
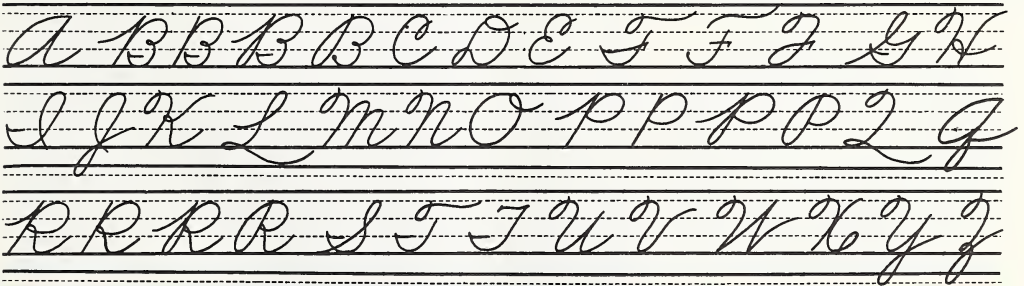
- * How does it start? l
- * How many sounds do you hear? lovely 123 45
- * Are there any silent letters? lovely
- * Is there a sound spelled with two letters? no
- * What are the vowel sounds? ^u lovely ⁱ
- * How many syllables are there? love /ly 1 2
- * Is there a suffix? love ly
- If so, what is the root word? love
- Is the root word changed when the suffix is added? no

5. **WRITE** the word lovely
Compare your spelling with the spelling in the book.
6. **PRACTICE** writing the word.
Say the word as you write it.

* LETTERS FOR PRACTICE *

All of the letters of the alphabet are given below. You can see that some letters are written in several different ways. Your teacher will help you decide

which way will be best for you. Practice writing the letters and numbers. For letters like capital b, use the form your teacher suggests.



* HOW TO USE THE SPELLING DICTIONARY *

A dictionary is an important aid to anyone who wishes to become a good speller. In order to use a dictionary quickly and well, you must learn what it contains.

The *Dictionary Helps* throughout your speller and this one-page review will help you get the most out of this dictionary. Study these helps again and again.

general

• **gen·er·al** (jen'ər əl), spread; not limited to: *the weather*. 3. Not book. 5. Chiefly comman

hyphen

• **hy·phen** (hī'fən), *n.* parts of a compound word divided at the end of a li-

• **ex·am·i·na·tion** (eg zam'ə nā'shən), *n.* Ex- test: *John passed the arithmetic examination*.
• **ex·cept** (ek sept'), *prep.* Other than; but: *Eve except Miss Jones liked our class play*.

• **av·e·nue** (av'ə nū; or av'ə nū), *n.* Road or walk bordered by trees. 3.
• **av·er·age** (av'ər ij), *n.* Medium of several by dividing their sums by the number of *average of 10 and 2 and 3 is 5*. —*v.* averaged, averaging. —*adj.*

th, thin; ʔH, then; zh, measure. ə represents a i

• **rough** (ruf), *adj.* 1. Not smooth; not level. 2. Stormy: *rough weather*. 3. Hard; rude; not gentle: *rough manners*. 4. Without luxury and ease: *rough life in camp*. 5. Without polish or fine finish: *rough diamonds*. 6. Not completed: *a rough drawing*. 7. Coarse and tangled: *rough fur*. In the *rough* means not polished or refinished

1. To find a word in a dictionary, look at the guide words at the top of each page. They are the same as first and last words on the dictionary page. All of the words between these two guide words will be listed on the same page.

2. Each word explained in your dictionary will be shown in dark letters with a dot before it. These words are called entry words.

3. The dark mark is called an accent mark. It tells you which syllable to stress, or say hardest.

Some words have a second syllable which is said harder than the rest but not so hard as the first. The lighter mark is a "secondary" accent.

4. The pronunciation is always in parentheses. It comes after the word.

5. Sometimes a word will have more than one pronunciation. Study each one. Use the key at the bottom of the dictionary pages to help you pronounce the words.

6. You can use your Spelling Dictionary to help you divide words into syllables. The small dots in the spaces of the entry words show the syllable breaks.

7. The meaning, or definition, of a word follows the pronunciation. If a word has more than one meaning, each definition will be numbered.

8. Notice how the word is used in the examples that follow the definitions.

The authors are indebted to Scott, Foresman and Company, publishers of the *Thorndike-Barnhart Junior Dictionary*, for permission to use diacritical markings and to adapt definitions.

* HOW TO KEEP A SPELLING NOTEBOOK *

Use a special notebook to write correctly any words you misspelled on the Trial or Final Tests. Then it will be easy for you to give special attention to these words for review.

In your spelling notebook, make a chart or a unit list on which you can show the number of regular spelling words you spelled correctly on each Final Test.

UNIT 1 SPELLING SOUNDS



(I think "belt.")
(I say "belt.")
I hear four sounds.)
(I write a letter
for each sound.)

belt
gum
job

bump
list
map

band
melt
past

tin
rug
slept

test
stamp
twins

HANDWRITING HINTS

Hold the pencil with thumb, first and second fingers. About one inch of the pencil is below your fingers. The tips of the third and fourth fingers touch the paper. Wrist and hand do not. Point the pencil toward your shoulder.

Put your paper in front of you and turn it.

REVIEW WORDS

slid

step

A * WORDS YOU NEED

1. We spell many words as they sound. The words in your spelling list have one letter for every sound. Listen

to the sounds in each word. Say and write each word after it is pronounced.

2. Study the *Handwriting Hints*.

belt
gum
job

bump
list
map

band
melt
past

tin
rug
slept

test
stamp
twins

REVIEW WORDS
slid
step

B * STUDY HELPS

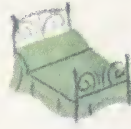
1. Write the words in your list which begin like:



a.



b.



c.



d.



e.



c.



d.



e.

2. Write the words in your list with the vowel sound you hear in:



a.



b.

3. Write the words which start with two consonants. Say each of the words. Listen for each of the starting consonants.

4. Read *Words Are Interesting* and study the *Dictionary Helps*.

C * TRIAL TEST

WORDS ARE INTERESTING

We have taken our word *map* from the Latin word *mappa*, which meant “nap-kin.” The first maps of the world looked like napkins, so the Romans chose to call them “world nap-kins.”

The letters and diacritical marks in parentheses show the pronunciation.

When a vowel has its “short” vowel sound, we write the vowel without any diacritical mark.

job (j**o**b), *n.* Work; business; employment.

tin (t**i**n), *n.* 1. Soft, cheap metal that shines like silver. 2. Thin sheets of iron or steel coated with tin.

DICTIONARY HELPS

The words listed in a dictionary are called *entry* words. They are printed in dark letters. After each entry word, in parentheses, is the pronunciation. The dictionary shows the pronunciation of each entry word by means of letters and marks called *diacritical marks*.

D * MORE WORDS FOR GOOD SPELLERS

Study any words you missed for C. Write them correctly.

Study this page if your teacher assigns it.

grain

coffee

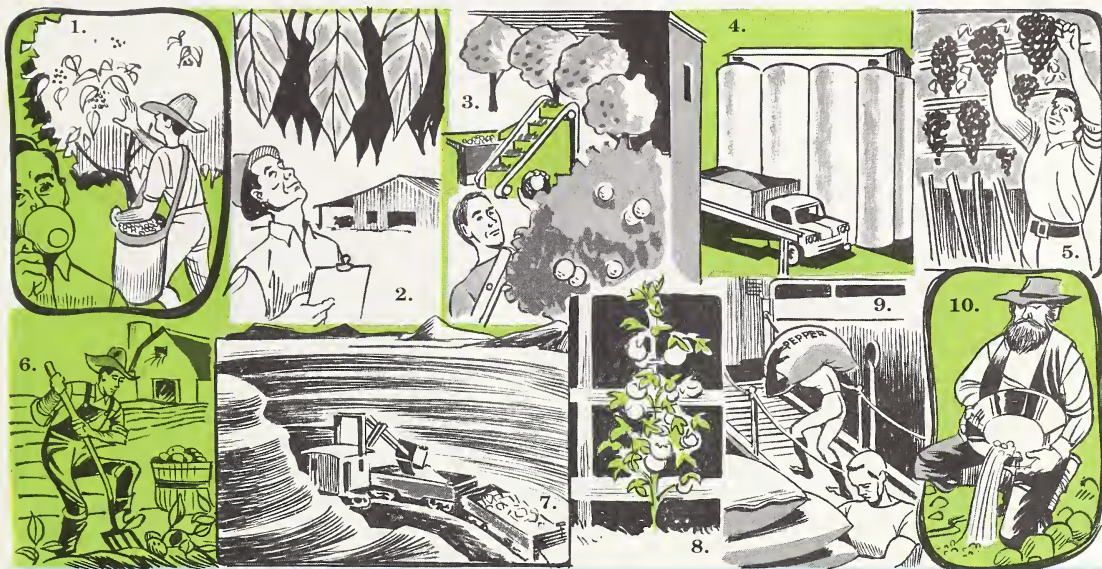
spice

copper

citrus

raisins

tobacco



Here are ten pictures which will remind you of well-known products.

Write the subject words beside their picture numbers.

1. Write **train**. Change the **tr** to **m**, **br**, **dr**, and **gr**. Say the four new words.

2. Three words have doubled consonants. Write these words. Draw rings around the doubled consonants. Draw lines between the syllables.

3. Write **spit**. Add **e**. Change the

t to **c** in the new word. Say the three words.

4. Write the two words in which **c** spells the **s** sound.

5. Write the word in which **s** spells the **z** sound.

E * FINAL TEST

UNIT 2 VOWEL-CONSONANT-FINAL e WORDS

Vowel
name!!

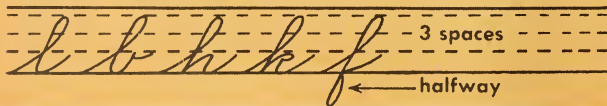
Consonant
sound!!



gate	dime	wide	prize	slave
kite	safe	plate	size	drove
case	pipe	scare	froze	spoke

HANDWRITING HINTS

Your lines should be three eighths of an inch apart. Divide each space into four parts to tell how high the letters should be. The loop letters—l, b, h, k, and f—are three spaces high.



REVIEW WORDS

decide

suppose

A * WORDS YOU NEED

1. What is the last letter of each word in your list? Is the other vowel in this syllable long or short? Can you make a rule about words like this?

2. Say and write your words after your teacher pronounces them for you. Listen to the sounds in each word.

3. Study the *Handwriting Hints*.

1. Write **dime**, **kite**, and **scare**. Cross out each final **e**. Say the new words to yourself and write them. What happens to the vowel sounds in the new words?

2. Write **drive**, **speak**, **freeze**. Write the form of each that shows past time.

3. Write the review words. What must be added to each to show past time? Write the words again in this form and pronounce them.

4. Write **prize** and **price**. Find the pronunciation for each word in the Spelling Dictionary and write it beside the word. Circle the word which has the **s** sound.

5. Write the two pair of new words that rhyme.

6. Write **case**. Write new words by changing the **c** to **b**, **v**, and **ch**.

7. Write **gate**. Write new words by changing **g** to **d**, **h**, **l**, **r**, and **pl**.

8. Write **side**. Change **d** to **z**.

9. Write **wide** and **safe**. Make **-er** and **-est** words from them.

10. Write **pile**. Write new words by changing **l** to **n** and to **p**.

11. Write **brave**. Write new words by changing **br** to **sh**, **gr**, and **sl**.

12. Read *Words Are Interesting* and study the *Dictionary Helps*.

C * TRIAL TEST

WORDS ARE INTERESTING

Slave comes from *Slav*. The Slavs are a large group of eastern European people, such as Poles and Russians. Other Europeans captured so many Slavs in war and sold them that all people who were owned by others came to be called *Slavs*, or *slaves*.

DICTIONARY HELPS

The twenty-six letters in the alphabet must stand for more than forty sounds. All the vowels have more than one sound. This diacritical mark **˜** shows the long sound of vowels.

This diacritical mark always stands for the long vowel sound.

Notice that the dictionary does not show silent letters.

gate (gāt), *n.* Door or opening in a fence or wall.

kite (kīt), *n.* Light wooden frame covered with paper or cloth and flown in the air.

D * MORE WORDS FOR GOOD SPELLERS

Study any words you missed for C. Write them correctly.

Study this page if your teacher assigns it.

cape
strait
isthmus
peninsula

latitude
longitude
parallel
meridian

As you study this map, you can see that 1 is a __, 2 is a __, 3 is an __, 4 is a __, 5 is a __, or line of __, and 6 is a __, or line of __.

Write the correct subject words. Draw lines between the syllables.

- It is a strip of land connecting two larger bodies of land.
- It is a piece of land almost surrounded by water.
- It is a narrow channel connecting two larger bodies of water.
- It is a point of land sticking out into the water.
- The distance in degrees north or south of the equator is __.

f. The distance in degrees east or west of the prime meridian is __.

g. Circles around the earth marking degrees of latitude are __.

h. Circles around the earth through the North and South poles marking degrees of longitude are __.

E * FINAL TEST



UNIT 3 VOWEL PAIRS



HANDWRITING HINTS

The smallest size letters are one space high.

a c e o m n

i u x w v

But d, t, and p are two spaces high.

paid treat

<i>beads</i>	<i>roast</i>
<i>leaf</i>	<i>nail</i>
<i>clear</i>	<i>meal</i>
<i>beans</i>	<i>paid</i>
<i>lie</i>	<i>speak</i>
<i>bees</i>	<i>treat</i>
<i>heat</i>	<i>scream</i>
<i>least</i>	

REVIEW
WORDS

laid

straight

A * WORDS YOU NEED

1. How many vowels are in each word of your list? Which vowel is silent? Is the first vowel long or short?

2. Remember the second silent vowel as you write each word.

3. Follow the *Handwriting Hints*.

beads	beans	heat	nail	speak	REVIEW WORDS
leaf	lie	least	meal	treat	laid
clear	bees	roast	paid	scream	straight

B * STUDY HELPS

1. Write the words the Spelling Dictionary shows as **mēl** and **lī**.

2. Make four words by writing **cr**, **dr**, **gl**, and **scr** before **eam**.

3. Write **lean**. Write three new words by changing **n** to **p**, to **f**, to **st**.

4. Write **ear**. Make three new words by writing **h**, **y**, and **cl** before **ear**.

5. Write **beat**. Write four new words by changing the **b** to **m**, to **s**, to **h**, and to **tr**. Add **s** to **beat**; change the **t** to **d**, to **n**. Say the seven new words.

6. Make **-ing** words out of the words **speak**, **nail**, and **roast**.

7. Write the word with the silent **gh**. Write this word with the **-er** ending; with the **-est** ending.

8. Write **paid**. Write a new word by changing the **p** to **l**.

9. Write **see**. Change the **s** to **b**. Add **s** to the end of this word.

10. Read *Words Are Interesting* and study the *Dictionary Helps*.

C * TRIAL TEST

D MORE WORDS FOR GOOD SPELLERS

Study any words you missed for C. Write them correctly.

WORDS ARE INTERESTING

Bead comes from an Anglo-Saxon word meaning "prayer." Because a string of small balls was often used to keep a count of prayers, the word *bead* took on the meaning it now has.

A word has as many syllables as it has vowel sounds. Two vowels in the same syllable have one sound. The dictionary shows this by omitting the silent vowel and by placing a mark to show pronunciation above the other vowel.

The symbol over the **o** is the diacritical mark for the long vowel sound. The silent vowel is omitted.

The dictionary prints words of one syllable without additional space between the letters.

roast (rōst), *v.* To bake; cook by dry heat.

DICTIONARY HELPS

Study this page if your teacher assigns it.

plains
mesa
butte

swamp
plateau
prairie

pueblo
canyon



This Indian boy wants to keep the horses grazing on the 1. He keeps them from getting into the 2, or running away through the 3. His

home is in a 4, built on the side of a 5. To the left of the plateau is a 6; and to the right, a high 7.

1. Because Spaniards explored and settled our western United States, we have taken some of their words into English. Spanish vowels spell different sounds than ours. Pronounce these Spanish words and write them.

a. **mesa** (mā'sə), a small plateau with steep sides.

b. **pueblo** (pweb'lō), an Indian village of adobe and stone.

c. **canyon** (kan'yən), a deep valley with high slopes.

2. Three subject words come from French. Memorize these French spellings. Say and write:

a. **butte** (būt), a lone hill with steep sides.

b. **plateau** (pla tō'), a high, flat land.

c. **prairie** (prār'i), level grassland.

3. **Plains** comes from a Latin word; **swamp** probably comes from Low German. Say and write these words.

E * FINAL TEST

UNIT 4 LONG AND SHORT VOWELS

Here **a** has
the short sound.

I can make a
long in two ways.

... and I can
make **a** silent.

m a n

m e a n

m a i n
m a n e

REVIEW
WORDS

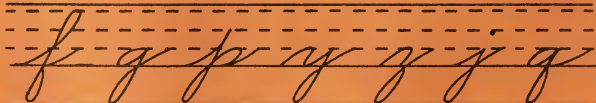
president

several

cup
oak
peas
oats
pot
cute
fear
drum
pine
kids
creek
pants
main
stream
trail

HANDWRITING HINTS

These tail letters go halfway down to the next
base line.



A * WORDS YOU NEED

1. Your new words this week have three spelling patterns: (a) single, short vowel words; (b) vowel pair words; and (c) vowel-consonant-final e words.

2. As you write each word, write **a**, **b**, or **c** after it to show which pattern is used. Follow the *Handwriting Hints*. Compare your writing with the list.

1. Write, in alphabetical order, the words with these short sounds: **a**, **e**, **i**, **o**, and **u**.

2. Write, in alphabetical order, the words with the **ē** sound. Write their plural forms.

3. Write the words with the **ō** sound. Write **b**, **g**, and **fl** before **oats**. Say these three new words to yourself.

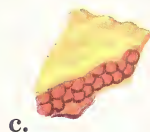
4. Write the words which have the **ī** or **ū** sound. Rewrite them without the silent **e**. Say the new words.

5. Write your review words. Draw lines between the syllables.

6. Write **ail**. Make eleven new words by writing **f**, **h**, **j**, **m**, **n**, **p**, **r**, **s**, **t**, **tr**, and **w** before this word.

7. Write **main**. Change **m** to **g**, **l**, **p**, **r**, **v**, and **ch**. Write the six new words.

8. Write **pants**. Write a new word by adding **i** after **a**. Circle the word which has the long **a** sound.



9. Write the words from your list that begin with the same letter as the pictures. Be able to tell if the vowel in each word is long or short.

10. Read *Words Are Interesting* and study the *Dictionary Helps*.

WORDS ARE INTERESTING

Long ago, Pantaloon was a clown in Italian plays. He always wore tight trousers, so people gave the name *pantaloon* to such trousers. *Pants* is a short form of *pantaloon*.

At the top of every page in the dictionary, you will find guide words in large print. All the words that come between the guide words in an alphabetical list can be found on that page. To save time, learn to use the guide words.

Words in alphabetical order are arranged according to their first letters. If two or more words begin with the same letter, the second letters are used. If the second letters are the same, the third letters are used, etc.

oak (ōk), *n.* Any of several kinds of trees found in all parts of the world, having fruits which are called acorns.

oat (ōt), *n.* A plant whose grain is used for food.

D * MORE WORDS FOR GOOD SPELLERS

Study any words you missed for C. Write them correctly.

Study this page if your teacher assigns it.

import

export

tariff

stockyards

livestock

textiles

minerals

vineyards

orchards



1.



2.



3.



4.



5.



6.

Here are six pictures which will remind you of six of your new subject

words. Write the number of the picture beside the subject word.

1. **Ex-** is a prefix meaning "out." **Im-** is a prefix meaning "in." **Port** is a root meaning "carry." Write the words with these prefixes and this root. Be able to give the meaning of each.

2. Three subject words are compounds. Write them. Draw lines between the parts.

3. Write **mine**. Write it again, adding **r**. Write **miner** again, adding **als**.

4. Spell **ôr'chard** and **teks'tolz**.

5. Import and export taxes are a.
Farm animals are b.

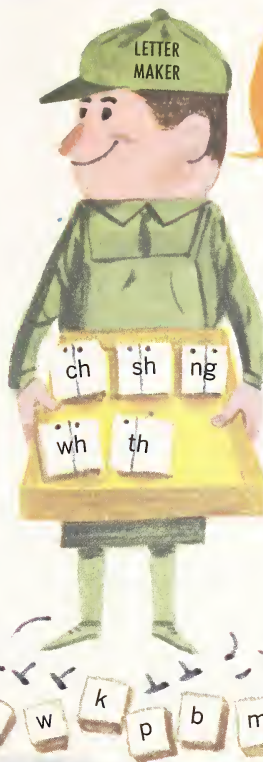
E * FINAL TEST

UNIT 5 TWO-LETTER CONSONANTS

chair ring thimble
shoe wheel



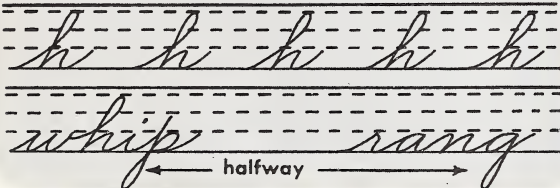
Hey! I need
five more
consonant
letters!
Got five more
sounds
to spell.



Sorry! No more!
Had to tack some of
the old ones together.

HANDWRITING HINTS

The loop of the **h** is three spaces high. Keep the loop open and not too large. The hump is like the last part of **n**. Write:



A * WORDS YOU NEED

1. Your new words use two-letter consonants. Study the picture at the top of the page. Which two-letter consonants can you find in your list?

2. Study the *Handwriting Hints*. Say your new words and write them. Draw one line under each **sh** and two lines under each **th**. Circle each **ng**.

shade
sharp
rush
check
chest
beach
together
either
neither
wheat
whip
whisper
bang
rang
among

REVIEW WORDS

chief
threw

shade	check	together	wheat	bang	REVIEW WORDS
sharp	chest	either	whip	rang	chief
rush	beach	neither	whisper	among	threw

B * STUDY HELPS

1. Give the right homonyms for the blanks:

a. He was the one who — the ball — the window.

b. Near the sandy —, there is a — tree.

2. Write the three words in which **a** spells the **ă** sound, **ck** spells the **k** sound, and **o** spells the **u** sound.

3. Write four words with **-er** endings.

4. Write the three **wh** words.

5. Write the four words with **ch**.

6. Write **sang**. Write four other words by changing **s** to **g**, to **h**, to **b**, and to **r**.

7. Write **fade**. Write five more words by changing **f** to **bl**, to **gr**, to **gl**, to **tr**, and to **sh**. Say these new words to yourself.

8. Write **rush**. Write seven new words by changing **r** to **g**, to **h**, to **cr**, to **br**, to **pl**, to **bl**, and to **thr**. Say these words.

9. Read *Words Are Interesting* and study the *Dictionary Helps*.

C * TRIAL TEST

WORDS: ARE INTERESTING

Check comes from the Persian word *shāh*, meaning “king.” In chess, when a king is in danger of being captured with the other player’s next move, he is in “check.” The words *chess* and *checkers* also come from *shāh*.

In the front of every dictionary, there is a full pronunciation key. It shows letters and marks used to stand for all the sounds in our language. In the pronunciation key of some dictionaries, key words for some of the consonant sounds are:

ch (child)

th (thin)

hw (what)

ng (long)

TH (then)

sh (she)

In the pronunciation, the dictionary will always show the **ch** sound as **ch**, no matter how the sound is spelled.

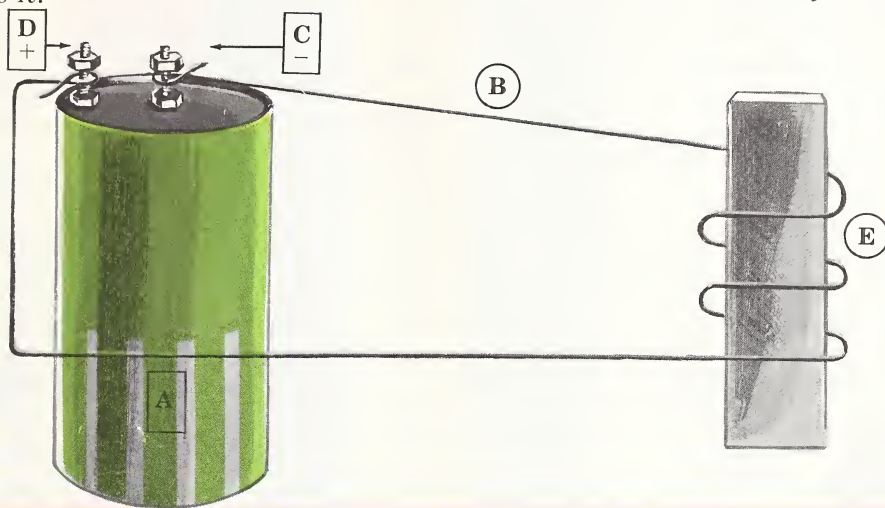
beach (bēch), *n.* Almost flat shore over which water washes when high.

D * MORE WORDS FOR GOOD SPELLERS

Study any words you missed for C. Write them correctly.

Study this page if your teacher assigns it.

cell	positive	electromagnet
current	negative	conductor
circuit	insulate	battery



A is a dry a. The copper wire B is tied to the b pole C. If you touch the wire B to D, the c pole of the d A, you will complete the e. Then

the electric f will flow and make the steel bar E an g. Copper wire is a good h. It has a covering to i it so that you will not get a shock.

1. Write **sell**. Write the homonym from the list.

2. Write **electromagnet** and mark the syllables.

3. Write **battery** and **current**. Draw lines between the syllables.

4. The **-ar** ending can be spelled **-ar**, **-er**, **-ir**, **-or**, and **-ur**. Write **conduct**. Add the correct **-ar** ending.

5. The **-ive** ending is often used to form adjectives. Write the two words with the **-ive** ending.

6. Write **insulate**. Change it to an **-ing** word.

7. Write **sér'kit** as it is spelled on the list. Now you can write **bis'kit**. What is the same about the spellings of these two words?

E * FINAL TEST

UNIT 6 REVIEW

Here are your new words for the past five weeks.

Some words are spelled
as they sound.

Some long-vowel words
are spelled with
vowel-consonant-silent e.

Some long-vowel words
are spelled with
two vowels together.

Note the spelling pattern
for long-vowel words.

The letter pairs **sh**, **ch**, **wh**,
th, and **ng** spell one sound.



1

belt
gum
job
bump
list
map
band
melt
past
tin
rug
slept
test
stamp
twins

2

gate
kite
case
dime
safe
pipe
wide
plate
scare
prize
size
froze
slave
drove
spoke

3

beads
leaf
clear
beans
lie
bees
heat
least
roast
nail
meal
paid
speak
treat
scream

4

cup
oak
peas
oats
pot
cute
fear
drum
pine
kids
creek
pants
main
stream
trail

5

shade
sharp
rush
check
chest
beach
together
either
neither
wheat
whip
whisper
bang
rang
among

This is review week. Spend the first day reviewing the new words in each of the five units. On the second day, review the subject words from these five units. On the third day, review the Dictionary Skills. On the fourth day, review the Handwriting Skills. There is no Trial Test this week.

special care with any words you missed in the five Final Tests.

2. The words which name these pictures are spelled as they sound. Write the word for each picture.

A * REVIEW YOUR NEW WORDS

1. Study the words in Units 1-5 to be sure you can spell them all. Take



3. These long-vowel words end with vowel-consonant-silent **e**. Write each word.



4. These long-vowel words are spelled with two vowels together. Write the words that are shown.

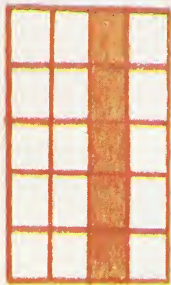


5. These words contain two letters that, taken together, spell one sound. Write the words.



6. Write the words to fill the squares as you would in a crossword puzzle. What word do you spell in the colored squares?

- a. Father smokes a
- b. Pants need a
- c. The sun gives
- d. Horses eat
- e. Be busy as



7. Each word in the following exercise is a scrambled word from Units 4 and 5. For example, **gonam** is **among**. Unscramble the next four. Now take the five red letters and unscramble them to make a word in Unit 3. Write the six words.

UNIT 5 gonam

UNIT 5 spirhew

UNIT 4 martes

UNIT 5 grotheet

UNIT 5 hitere

UNIT 3 ?????

8. The following sentences contain scrambled words. Unscramble these words and write each sentence correctly.

- a. We had stoar beef, sape, and snabe for our alem.
- b. The boys swam in the cerek and then rested in the hedas of an ako tree.
- c. Last winter the mearts zorfe.
- d. When he returned, he koesp of the creal water at the cheab.

9. Rewrite each of the following scrambled sentences.

- a. Was a silver prize the first cup.
- b. A sharp fear of heard we scream.
- c. The gate drove past he main.
- d. Did a job check the list for you?

10. Write this sentence, using words from Units 1–5 in place of the pictures.

He bought a



with his



11. Write words from Units 1 and 2 that rhyme with **snap**, **ripe**, **state**, **bug**, **sand**, and **win**.

B * REVIEW YOUR SUBJECT WORDS

grain	cape	plains	import	cell
copper	strait	mesa	export	current
tobacco	isthmus	butte	tariff	circuit
coffee	peninsula	swamp	stockyards	positive
citrus	latitude	plateau	livestock	negative
spice	longitude	prairie	textiles	insulate
raisins	parallel	pueblo	minerals	electromagnet
	meridian	canyon	vineyards	conductor
			orchards	battery

In some tests, you are asked to choose the correct spelling out of a group containing wrong ones. Here are some subject words spelled three ways. Only one is correct. Cover the list above and write the correct spelling for each word. Check your spellings.

1. latitude, lattitude, latittude
2. tarif, tarrif, tariff
3. tobacco, tobbaco, tobaco

4. cofee, coffe, coffee
5. citres, citrus, sitrus
6. strate, strait, straeat
7. isthmus, ismus, istmus
8. paralel, parallel, paralell
9. platoe, plateau, plateu
10. prairey, prarie, prairie
11. circuit, circiut, serkit
12. conductor, conducter, conductkter

C * REVIEW YOUR DICTIONARY SKILLS

1. Guide words help you locate words in a dictionary quickly. Suppose the guide words on a dictionary page were **paid** and **past**. Which of the following words would you expect to find on that page? Write the six words and underline the correct answers.

pine	president	parents
plate	pants	pot

2. Write the correct spelling word for each of these pronunciations.

hwēt	hwip	spēk	skrēm
bēch	shād	rang	sīz

D * REVIEW YOUR HANDWRITING SKILLS

Read each statement and mark / for true and × for false.

a. The lower loops of the tail letters reach three quarters of the way down to the next base line.

b. When writing, point the pencil between wrist and elbow.

c. We hold the pencil with the thumb and three fingers.

E * FINAL TEST

UNIT 7 VOWELS BEFORE r



HANDWRITING HINTS

The point of *r* reaches just a little above the space for the smallest size letters. Do not write *o*'s like *a*'s, or *i*'s like *e*'s. Write:

close, point, small loop, *r* dot, close, retrace

ar er ir or ur

*curl
earn
form
guard
sir
term
worse
worst
nor
wore
sport
horn
worry
tore
parents*

desert

library

REVIEW WORDS

A * WORDS YOU NEED

When learning to spell words in which *r* follows vowels in the same syllable, we must look sharply, for *r* often changes vowel sounds.

1. Your *Dictionary Helps* review the *è, ô, ã, and ã* vowel sounds, which are

often caused by *r* following a vowel in the same syllable of a word. Study the *Dictionary Helps* before you write your words this week.

2. Write your words as usual. Listen especially to the vowel sound before

curl	guard	worse	wore	worry	REVIEW WORDS
earn	sir	worst	sport	tore	desert
form	term	nor	horn	parents	library

r and note how it is spelled in each word.

B * STUDY HELPS

1. **Desert** can be pronounced two ways. Write the two pronunciations as the Spelling Dictionary shows them. Be able to tell the meaning of each.

2. Write the eight spelling words in which the *é* sound is spelled by **i**, **e**, **o**, **u**, or **ea**.

3. Write the word in which the *ā* sound is spelled by **ua** and the word in which the *ā* sound is spelled by **a**.

4. Write the six words in which the *ô* sound is spelled by **o**.

5. Write the four words that have more than one syllable.

6. Write **worry** and **library** with the proper **-s** endings.

7. Write the words from your spelling list that rhyme with **girl**, **hurry**, **firm**, **hard**, and **first**.

8. Write **earn**. Write a new word by adding **l** at the beginning. Say the two words.

9. Make **-ing** words of **curl**, **earn**, **guard**, and **form**.

10. Write **ore**. Write seven other words by adding **p**, **m**, **t**, **s**, **w**, **ch**, and **sn** at the beginning of **ore**.

11. Read *Words Are Interesting* and review the *Dictionary Helps*.

C * TRIAL TEST

WORDS^{ARE} INTERESTING

After the Norman French won England, they changed English spellings like *gard* and *gess* by putting *u* between *g* and the next vowel, making *guard* and *guess*. The *u* after *g* is silent and shows that *g* does not have the *j* sound.

DICTIONARY HELPS

A dictionary often places at the bottom of each pair of pages, a list of key words, like this:

hat, āge, cāre, fār; let, ēqual, tērm; it, īce; hot, ōpen, ōrder; oil, out; cup, pūt, rŭle, ūse; child; long; thin; then; zh, measure; a represents a in about, e in taken, i in pencil, o in lemon, and u in circus.

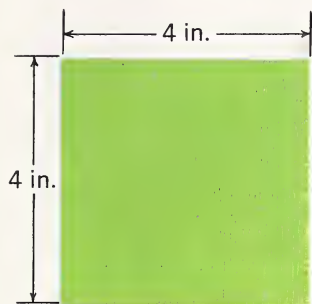
An understanding of these diacritical marks will help you to pronounce words correctly. Regular users of the dictionary will come to know these special pronunciation symbols and will not need to look them up.

Notice the symbol over the **a** which gives it the same sound as the **a** in the key word **far**.

guard (gārd), *v.* To watch over; take care of; keep safe; defend.

Study any words you missed for C. Write them correctly.

Study this page if your teacher assigns it.



1.

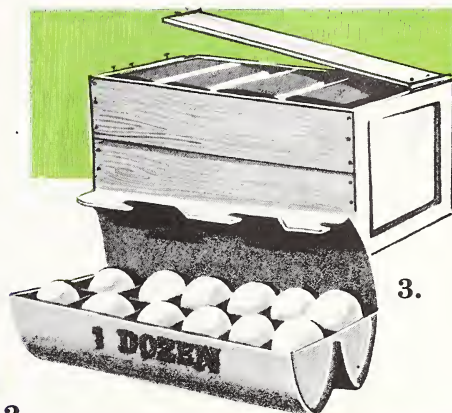
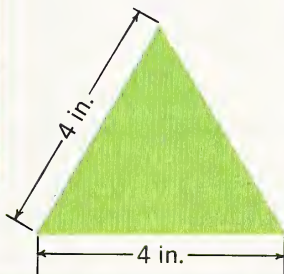


Figure 1 is a a with a b of sixteen inches. Figure 2 is a c with a d of twelve inches. The e of the perimeters of Figures 1 and 2 is four-

teen inches. The side of the egg crate pictured in Figure 3 is a f. The carton holds one g eggs. A crate of twelve cartons holds a h of eggs.

1. The Latin word **rectus** means “right.” The Latin word **angulus** means “angle.” Write the English word we made from these Latin words.

2. In which word do the letters **qu** spell the **kw** sounds?

3. **Peri-** is a prefix from Greek meaning “around.” **Metron**, which we changed to *meter*, means “measure.” Write the word which means “around measure.”

4. **Tri-** is a prefix from Latin meaning “three.” Write **tri** + **angle**. What does it mean?

5. Write **average**. Add **-ing**.

6. The Romans said **duo** for “two,” **decem** for “ten,” so they made the word **duodecem**. From it, we have made the English word a, which we abbreviate b.

UNIT 8 OTHER VOWEL SOUNDS

I have only one way to show each sound.

But I have different ways to spell these sounds.



ô	ü	ù	ä
order	moon	foot	far
all	blue	put	farther
paw	rule		
cause	move		



cool paw
fool straw
noon bar
loose art
tools artist
crawl farther
draw market
law

REVIEW
WORDS

truly
surely

HANDWRITING HINTS

Close the o's and a's at the top. Do not let the o's look like a's, or the a's like o's. Write:

close touch base line close point
ô ô - - - a a - - - o o - - - ä ä - - - o o

A* WORDS YOU NEED

There are other vowel sounds besides the long and short vowels, as you learned in the last unit. Say **moon** and **foot**. You can hear the difference in the vowel sounds, but note that

both of the words are spelled with **oo**.

Say **blue**, **rule**, **move**. What sound is spelled by **ue**, **u**, and **o** in these words? Say **put**. Which sound does the **u** spell? Now say **order**, **all**,

paw, and **cause**. Do they have the same vowel sound? Say **far** and **farther**. Which vowel sound do you hear?

1. Study the picture that begins this unit. Now study the *Dictionary Helps* carefully.

2. Say and write your words as usual. Listen to each vowel sound.

B * STUDY HELPS

1. Write the six words with the **ü** sound. In each word circle the letter or letters which spell that sound.

2. Write the five words with the **ô** sound; write the five with the **ä** sound.

3. Write **farther**. Drop the first **r** and write the new word.

4. Write the five two-syllable words from your spelling list.

5. Write **art**. Make five new words

by writing **c**, **d**, **p**, **st**, and **ch** before this word.

6. Write words from your spelling list that mean—

- a person without sense.
- things like saws and hammers.
- one who paints.
- 12 o'clock.
- the opposite of **nearer**.
- the opposite of **tight**.

7. Write the word in which the **ü** sound is spelled by **u**. Write the word from which it comes. Do the two words have the same sound of **u**? Mark the vowel in each word.

8. Read *Words Are Interesting* and review the *Dictionary Helps*.

C * TRIAL TEST

WORDS ARE INTERESTING

Noon is from the Latin word for “nine,” the “ninth” hour of the old Roman day. Our noon comes at the twelfth hour.

Notice the symbol over the **a** which gives the vowel the sound of the **ä** in the key word **far**.

Notice the symbol which gives the **oo** the sound of the **ü** in the key word **rule**.

Notice the symbol and the vowel which give the **aw** the sound of the vowel in the key word **order**.

DICTIONARY HELPS

art-ist (är'tist), *n.* 1. Person who paints pictures. 2. Person who is skilled in any of the fine arts, such as music, literature, or sculpture.

fool (fül), *n.* 1. Person without sense; person who acts unwisely. 2. Clown kept in a nobleman's house. —*v.* 1. To act like a fool for fun; play; joke. 2. To make a fool of; trick.

paw (pô), *n.* The foot of an animal having claws. —*v.* To strike or scrape with the feet or paws.

D * MORE WORDS FOR GOOD SPELLERS

vowel	adverb	singular
consonant	adjective	plural
subject	hyphen	
predicate	index	

Study any words you missed for C. Write them correctly.

Study this page if your teacher assigns it.



In the Mother's sentence, **boy** is part of the a and **enjoy** is the b. **Boy** has two sounds. The first is a c and the second is a d. **Little** is an

e and **surely** is an f. The signs between the words in **merry-go-round** are g. The number of **boy** is h, but the number of **friends** is i.

- Write the word in which—
 - ow spells the ou sound.
 - ph spells the f sound.
 - x spells the ks sounds.
- The -er ending can be spelled —, —, —, —, and —. Write the word with the -er ending.

- In English, -ive, -ant, and -ate are common word endings. Write the words from your subject word list with these endings.

The man yawned.

- In the sentence above, **man** is the — and **yawned** is the —.

E * FINAL TEST

UNIT 9 MORE VOWEL SOUNDS

These are three vowel sounds and I'll show them this way.



oi { oil
boy
ou { out
cow
ō { no
low

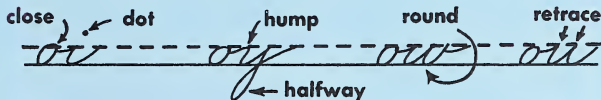
But I've got different ways to spell those three vowel sounds.



joy scout
join shout
point route
soil crowd
voice drown
bow powder
row fountain
count

HANDWRITING HINTS

Do not let your o's look like a's. The tail of the y goes halfway to the next lower base line. Do not let your w's and u's look alike. Write:



Write your words. Compare your words with the models, letter by letter.

REVIEW WORDS

holiday

Halloween

A * WORDS YOU NEED

1. Study the picture at the top of the page. Say the three vowel sounds. What are the two ways to spell the oi sound? The two ways to spell the ou

sound? Another way to spell the ō sound?

2. Say and write your words as usual. Listen to each vowel sound.

joy	soil	row	shout	drown	REVIEW WORDS
join	voice	count	route	powder	holiday
point	bow	scout	crowd	fountain	Halloween

B * STUDY HELPS

1. Write the word that once meant **holy day**.

2. Write **bow** and **row**. Use the Spelling Dictionary to be able to give two pronunciations and two meanings for each word.

3. Write **route**. Write it two more times to show the two pronunciations for this word.

4. Write, in alphabetical order, the eleven new and review words containing **ou** or **ow**. Number them.

5. Write **drown**. Write the form showing past time. Pronounce it.

6. Write the word **Halloween**. Say the word to yourself and listen to the syllables. Draw lines between the syllables. Why do we begin it with a capital letter?

7. Write the five new words containing **oi** or **oy**.

8. Read *Words Are Interesting* and study the *Dictionary Helps*.

C * TRIAL TEST

D * MORE WORDS FOR GOOD SPELLERS

Study any words you missed for C. Write them correctly.

WORDS ARE INTERESTING

We use our *voice* when we make a buzzing sound like *b*. When we make the *p* sound, we hold our lips the same way, but we do not hear the buzz of *voice*. Say the *g* and *k* sounds. With which one do you use your *voice*?

Dictionaries may give more than one entry for some words.

In this word, the **ow** has the same sound as in **out** in the key word list.

This **ow** has the same sound, but here the meaning is so different that it is listed as another entry.

Although the word is spelled the same, the pronunciation and meaning are different. Here **ow** has a long **o** sound as in the key word **open**.

bow¹ (bou), *v.* To bend head or body in greeting, respect, etc.

bow² (bou), *n.* Forward part of a ship, boat, or airplane.

bow³ (bō), *n.* Weapon for shooting arrows.

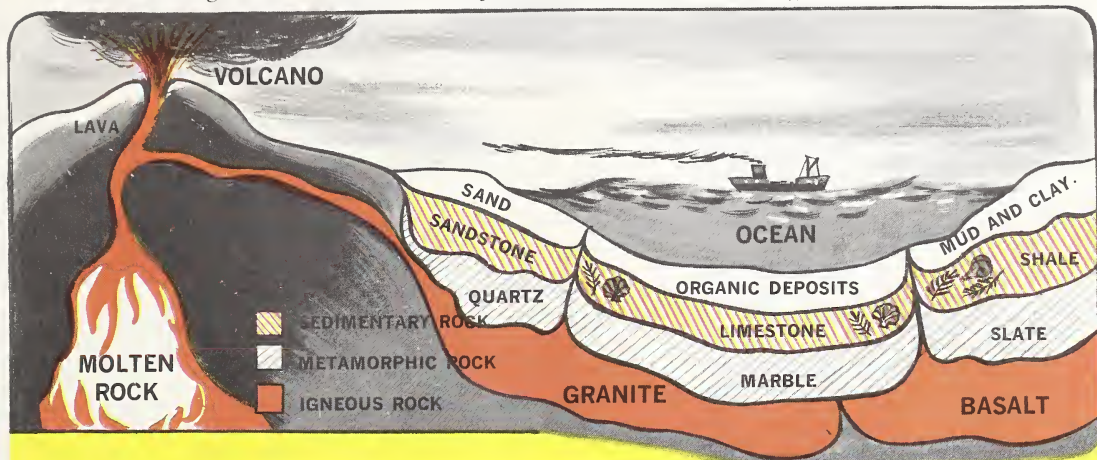
Study this page if your teacher assigns it.

sedimentary metamorphic

Three large classes of rock are **igneous**, **sedimentary**, and **metamorphic**. **Igneous** is from a Latin word meaning “fire.” **Sedimentary** is

igneous fossil slate
granite limestone shale
quartz sandstone

from a Latin word meaning “sit,” or “settle.” **Metamorphic** is from a Greek word meaning “change of form.” What could change the form of a rock?



Heat within the earth forces molten rock up toward the surface. When it cools, it becomes a rock. b is an example of igneous rock. The weight of water may change sand into c, or mud into d and then to e.

Tiny sea animals help form f. Rock formed by such settling and weight is g rock. Rock which has been “changed” is called h rock. Animal or plant forms found in rock are called i.

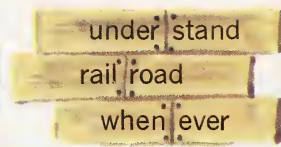
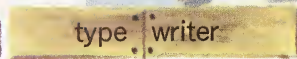
1. If you have learned something about rocks, you can tell which rock is formed—

- from hardened clay.
- by fire or heat.
- mostly by sand.
- from matter below a liquid.
- by pressure, heat, or water.

2. Write the words from your subject word list for each blank.

- A bluish-gray rock that splits into layers is ____.
- A very hard mineral made of silica is ____.
- The hardened remains of an animal or plant is a ____.

E * FINAL TEST

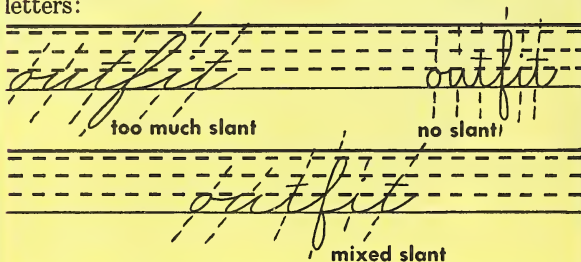


afterward
airport
forehead
outfit
peanuts
playmate
schoolmate
railroad
typewriter
understand
wherever
become
became

belong
toward

HANDWRITING HINTS

Do not make these mistakes in the *slant* of your letters:



Lay a ruler through each letter in your words and draw dotted lines. Is the slant the same for each letter?

REVIEW
WORDS

all right
themselves

A * WORDS YOU NEED

Long words made up of two or more shorter words or word parts are called *compounds*. Most of the words in your list for this week are compounds made up of short words that you know. Some of these words, like **afterward**, have one or more parts

which you may not know. The word part **-ward** comes from an old Anglo-Saxon word which indicates direction.

Learn to see the parts and to spell the parts one at a time. Learning these easier small words helps you to spell the longer words.

All **right** must always be written as two words. Remember that **already** is one word and that **all** and **right** are two. Remember that when **where** and **ever** are put together in one word, one **e** is dropped.

1. Say and write your words as usual.

2. Draw lines between the parts.

B * STUDY HELPS

1. Make compound words out of these words by using the one in heavy letters before or after the others.

a. **where** ever, some

b. **after** ward, noon

c. **type** writer, written

d. **be** come, came, long, hind

e. **mate** play, school

f. **under** ground, stand

g. **air** plane, port, craft, mail

h. **fore** arm, head

i. **road** way, rail

j. **out** side, fit

k. **nuts** chest, pea

l. **to** day, ward

2. Write the review words. Underline the words that must not be written as one word.

3. Read *Words Are Interesting* and study the *Dictionary Helps*.

C * TRIAL TEST

D * MORE WORDS FOR GOOD SPELLERS

Study any words you missed for C. Write them correctly.

WORDS: ^{ARE} INTERESTING

Type comes from a Greek word which meant “the mark left from a blow.” *Write* comes from an Anglo-Saxon word meaning “to scratch.” So, our *typewriter* is really “a mark scratcher.”

DICTIONARY HELPS

Spaces between syllables show where to divide a word. When words have more than one syllable, one syllable usually gets more stress in its pronunciation than do the others. The dictionary shows this stress with an accent mark. If a word has two accents, the heavy one is called the *primary* accent and the light one is called the *secondary* accent.

Primary accent

Secondary accent

play·mate (plā'māt'), *n.* One who plays with another.

Study this page if your teacher assigns it.

Pilgrims

New England

Mas/sa/chu/setts (Mass.)

Maine (Me.)

Vermont (Vt.)

Con/nect/i/cut (Conn.)

New Hamp/shire (N.H.)

Rhode Island (R.I.)

This group of states is called the ___ States. Write the numbers and fill in the correct state names.

CANADA



1. In 1620 the ___ landed on the **New** ___ shore.

2. Write **main**. Now write the homonym that names the state. Add an ___.

3. **Shire** comes from an Old English word meaning “county.” Write the state name which has **shire** as a suffix.

4. The second syllable of one state name is pronounced **net**, but spelled ___, with a silent ___. This state is ___.

5. Write the state name in which the last syllable is spelled **setts**.

6. The state name with a silent **h** in one part and a silent **s** in the other part is ___.

7. Write the state name which is abbreviated **Vt**.

8. We abbreviate states in several ways. Give two examples for each abbreviation—

a. using the first letters of two-part names.

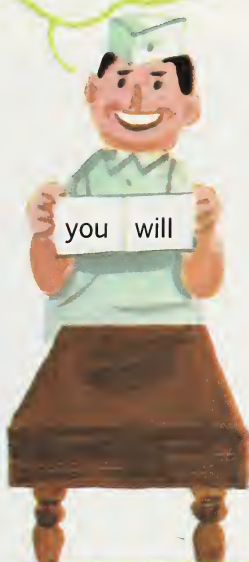
b. using the first and last letters.

c. using the first syllable of the name.

E * FINAL TEST

UNIT 11 CONTRACTIONS

Take two words —
Put them together.



Chop out some
letters.



Put in an apostrophe
to show the letters
are gone —

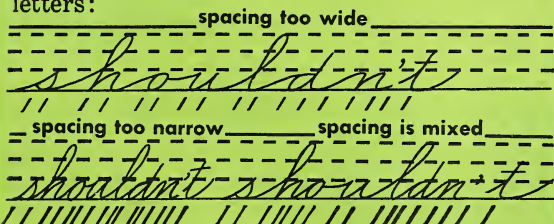


Presto! You have
a contraction.



HANDWRITING HINTS

Do not make these mistakes in *spacing* your letters:



Keep the spaces even between the letters.

hadn't weren't
hasn't we've
he's you'd
here's you'll
she's you're
there's how's
they're shouldn't
well

let's

REVIEW WORDS

we're

A * WORDS YOU NEED

We often bring two words together and make them shorter by leaving out one or more letters. We call these shortened words *contractions*.

We use an *apostrophe* to show where we have left out the letters.

Say and write your words as usual. Follow the *Handwriting Hints*.

hadn't	here's	they're	we've	you're	REVIEW WORDS
hasn't	she's	we'll	you'd	how's	let's
he's	there's	weren't	you'll	shouldn't	we're

B * STUDY HELPS

1. Make contractions out of these pairs of words. Remember to place the apostrophe correctly.

a. we have, we will, we are, they are

b. I would, you would, you will, you are

c. had not, has not, were not, should not, could not, would not, do not, cannot

d. let us, that is, it is, how is, where is, what is

e. there is, here is, he is, she is

2. Copy and correct this sentence. You will need to add or change six

things to make it right.

theres the book that well be using when were studying norway

3. Write the long forms for these words. Draw a line under all letters that are missing in the contractions.

a. you're, we're

b. hadn't, hasn't

c. you'll, you'd

d. here's, there's

e. we'll, we've

f. weren't, shouldn't

g. she's, he's

4. Read *Words Are Interesting* and study the *Dictionary Helps*.

C * TRIAL TEST

WORDS: ARE INTERESTING

There's is the contraction of *there is*. Be careful not to get it mixed up with *theirs*, which sounds just like this contraction but means "belonging to them." Be sure not to put an apostrophe with *theirs*. Use an apostrophe with *there's* to show that the *i* is missing.

An omitted apostrophe makes a misspelled word.

DICTIONARY HELPS

Some pupils make mistakes in spelling and speaking when dealing with contractions. The dictionary can help you to spell, pronounce, and use contractions correctly. Remember that the apostrophe shows that letters have been left out.

we've (wēv). We have.

you'd (ūd). 1. You had. 2. You would.

you'll (ūl). 1. You will. 2. You shall.

you're (ūr). You are.

D * MORE WORDS FOR GOOD SPELLERS

Study any words you missed for C. Write them correctly.

Study this page if your teacher assigns it.

Mercury

Mars

Uranus

Venus

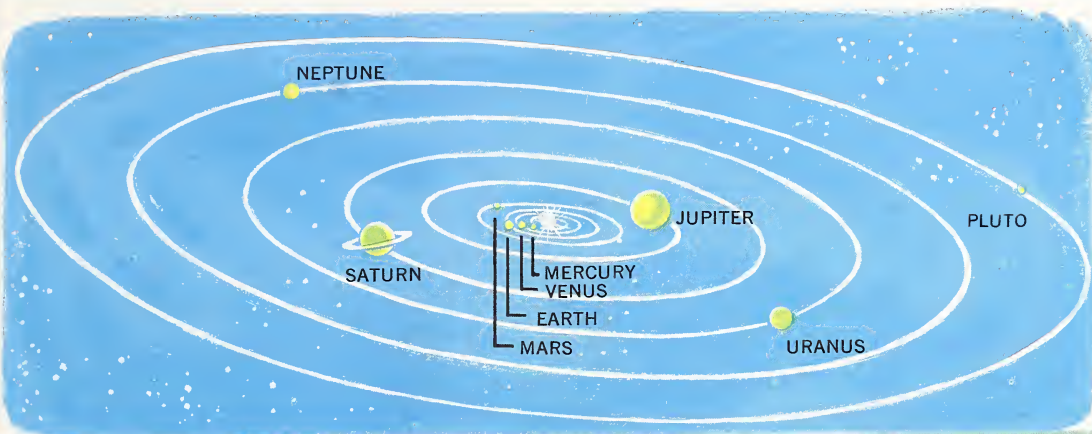
Jupiter

Neptune

Earth

Saturn

Pluto



Closer to the sun than our planet, the a, are the two planets b and c. The largest planet is d. The planet with rings around it is e.

The one farthest from the sun is f. The next two planets closer to the sun are g and h. Our neighbor planets are Venus and i.

Planet	Length of Year in Earth Days or Years	Diameter in Miles at Equators
Earth.....	365+ d.....	7,927
Saturn.....	29+ y.....	75,100
Pluto.....	248+ y.....	8,700
Mercury.....	87+ d.....	3,100
Uranus.....	84+ y.....	29,200
Venus.....	224+ d.....	7,700
Mars.....	686+ d.....	4,200
Neptune.....	164+ y.....	27,700
Jupiter.....	11+ y.....	88,100

Study the table and the illustration above it. Then in one column write the names of the planets in the order of their distance from the sun.

In the second column write them in the order of their size, smallest first.

E * FINAL TEST

UNIT 12 REVIEW

7

curl
earn
form
guard
sir
term
worse
worst
nor
wore
sport
horn
worry
tore
parents

8

cool
fool
noon
loose
tools
crawl
draw
law
paw
straw
bar
art
artist
farther
market

9

joy
join
point
soil
voice
bow
row
count
scout
shout
route
crowd
drown
powder
fountain

10

afterward
airport
forehead
outfit
peanuts
playmate
schoolmate
railroad
typewriter
understand
wherever
become
became
belong
toward

11

hadn't
hasn't
he's
here's
she's
there's
they're
we'll
weren't
we've
you'd
you'll
you're
how's
shouldn't

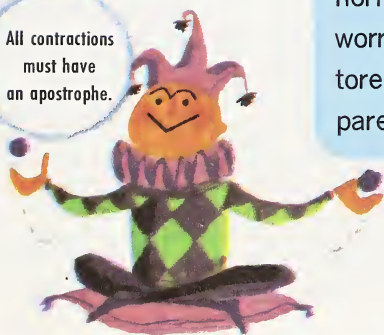
Carefully note the spelling of vowel sounds that are neither long nor short.

Notice which vowel comes before **r**.

The **oi** sound may be spelled **oi** or **oy**; the **ou** sound, **ou** or **ow**.

Spell compounds part by part.

All contractions must have an apostrophe.



A * REVIEW YOUR NEW WORDS

1. Study the words in Units 7–11 to be sure that you can spell them all. Take special care with any words you missed on the five Final Tests.

2. In the words pictured below, notice which vowel comes before **r**. Write the words.

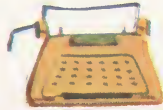


3. Note the spelling of the vowel sounds in the following words. Write the words.



4. Write contractions for **he is** and for **were not**. Do not forget the apostrophes when you write the words.

5. Spell these words part by part. Write the compounds.



6. These words have the **oi** or **ou** vowel sound. Write them.



7. Write contractions for the words in *italics* in these sentences.

a. Parents *should not* worry about boys when *they are* in a Scout troop.

b. *He is* a man who *has not* earned much.

c. They *were not* right.

8. Here are compounds which have their parts scrambled. Rewrite them correctly.

afterport	beward	outwriter
aircame	playstand	underfit
typemate	railhead	foreroad

9. Here are eight scrambled words. Unscramble each. Unscramble the colored letters to make *two* words to fit the picture.

UNIT

- | | |
|---|----------|
| 8 | a. tar |
| 7 | b. lucr |
| 7 | c. from |
| 9 | d. sio |
| 8 | e. eloso |
| 9 | f. sohut |
| 9 | g. ipont |
| 9 | h. wondr |



UNIT

8
7

B * REVIEW YOUR SUBJECT WORDS

dozen (doz.)	vowel	sedimentary	Pilgrims	Mercury
gross (gro.)	consonant	metamorphic	New England	Venus
average	subject	igneous	Massachusetts (Mass.)	Earth
square	predicate	granite	Maine (Me.)	Mars
triangle	adverb	quartz	Vermont (Vt.)	Jupiter
rectangle	adjective	fossil	Connecticut (Conn.)	Saturn
perimeter	hyphen	limestone	New Hampshire (N.H.)	Uranus
	index	sandstone	Rhode Island (R.I.)	Neptune
	singular	slate		Pluto
	plural	shale		

1. Review the subject words. Study especially those which you misspelled in the exercises in Units 7–11. Remember to study the abbreviations for

the states and for **dozen** and **gross**. Remember also that each abbreviation must have a period or it counts as a misspelled word.

2. Write the words for these abbreviations:

N.H. Mass. doz. gro.

and for these pronunciations:

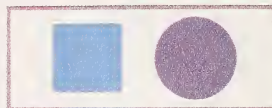
met'ə mōr'fɪk sed'ə men'tə ri
ig'ni əs

Big John hit the ball hard.

3. In this sentence, **big** is an __, and **hard** is an __. **John** is the __, and **hit** is the __.

Nepiter Satnus Meruto

4. These nonsense words are made with syllables from six of the planets you have studied. Write the names of the planets.



5. In this picture, there is a __ and a __ inside of a __.

C * REVIEW YOUR DICTIONARY SKILLS

1. Make three columns. In the first column, write the words from the list below. In the second column, write the pronunciation, using the correct diacritical marks. In the third column, write the dictionary key word that shows you the vowel pronunciation, like this:

WORD	PRONUNCIATION	KEY WORD
worse	wərs	tərm
crowd	joy	crawl
earn	loose	sharp
melt	horn	stream
guard	prize	art

2. These sentences are written in pronunciation form. Write the words that the pronunciations represent.

a. "Gärd THAt gät!" skrēmd THə skärd vois ov THə chēf.

b. Ūd ěrn mōr wēr'king fōr THə rāl'rōd'.

c. Gō strāt tōrdz THə măn strēm and ūl sē THə trāl tū Klēr Krēk.

3. Write **suppose** and **president** in syllables. Place the accents.

4. Write **worse**, **worst**, **worry**, and **wore** in alphabetical order.

D * REVIEW YOUR HANDWRITING SKILLS

1. Do not make u's like w's, or w's like u's. Write **draw**, **law**, **paw**, **haul**, **fault**, **aunt**. Check each u and w to see if you have made these letters correctly. Mark your own errors in handwriting for this review.

2. Do not make o's like a's, or a's like o's. Write **form**, **farm**; **wore**, **ware**; **horn**, **harm**. Check each o and a. Have you made them correctly?

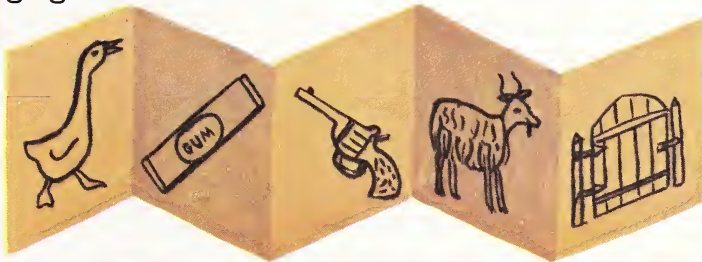
E * FINAL TEST

UNIT 13 g CAN SPELL THE j SOUND

g=j sound

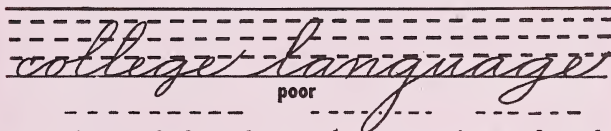


g=g sound



HANDWRITING HINTS

Do not write above or below the base line.



Write each loop letter the same size and each smallest size letter the same size. Make lower loops of the tail letters the same length. Use a ruler to see if they are. Do not write like this:



vegetable

REVIEW
WORDS

language

A * WORDS YOU NEED

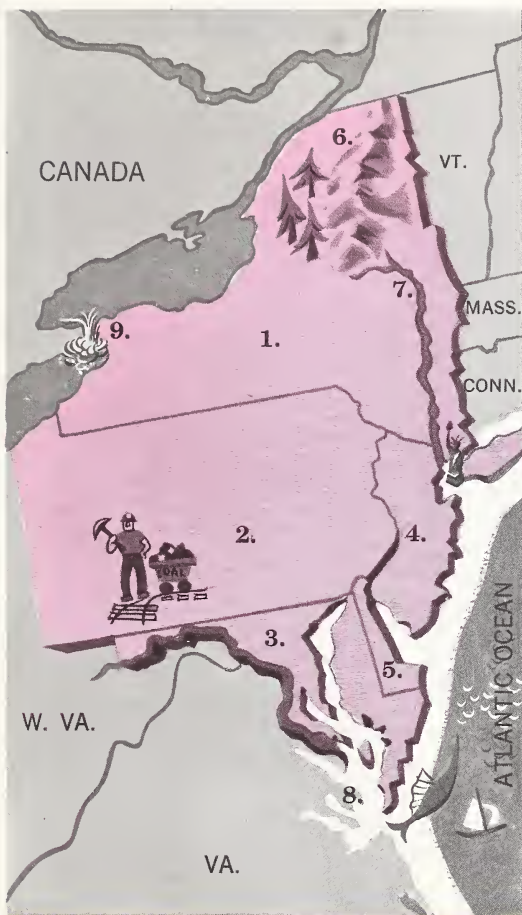
The **g** sometimes spells the “hard” sound you hear in **gun**, and sometimes the “soft” sound in **gem**. Before **a**, **o**, **u**, or a consonant, **g** is hard (**go**, **game**, **gun**, **glove**). It is

usually soft, or spells the **j** sound, before **e**, **i**, and **y** (**gem**, **engine**, **gym**).

Look at the words shown by the pictures at the top of the page. Is the **g** hard before **a**, **o**, and **u**? Is it soft

Study this page if your teacher assigns it.

Most abbreviations must be followed by periods. Study the abbreviations in the list.



Name the states, falls, mountains, bay, and river numbered on the map.

Ni/ag/a/ra Falls
Hudson River
Ad/i/ron/dack Mts.
Ches/a/peake Bay
New York (N.Y.)
Del/a/ware (Del.)
New Jer/sej (N.J.)
Mar/y/land (Md.)
Penn/syl/va/ni/a (Pa.)

1. Write **Niagara**. Draw lines between the syllables. Say each syllable.

2. Capt. John Smith gave the Indian name **Che-sepi-ack** (country on a great river) to the land around Jamestown. The bay became known as ____.

3. We abbreviate states in several ways. Give examples for each abbreviation from your word list—

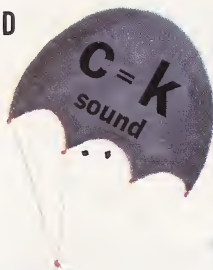
a. using the first letters if there are two parts to the name.

b. using the first and last letters of the name.

c. using the first syllable of the name.

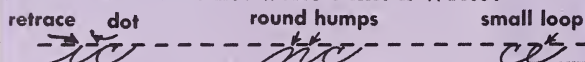
4. **Sylvania** means “a forest land.” Which state is William Penn’s forest land?

UNIT 14 C CAN SPELL THE S SOUND



HANDWRITING HINTS

Do not loop the i. Dot the i. Make the humps on n round. Do not write e like i. Write:



Check your writing for size, slant, spacing, and alignment.

icy
price
twice
space
office
chance
prince
princess
cellar
center
central
certain
distance
except
sentence

REVIEW
WORDS

since

recess

A * WORDS YOU NEED

Sometimes **c** spells the “hard,” or **k**, sound as in **cat**, sometimes the “soft,” or **s**, sound as in **cent**. In

English, the **c** spells the soft sound before **e**, **i**, or **y** (**cellar**, **city**, **icy**) and the **k** sound before other letters.

Look at the pictures which open this unit. On the board, write the words for which these pictures stand. Does **c** spell the **s** sound when it is before **e**, **i**, or **y**? Does it spell the **k** sound before **a**, **o**, or **u**?

1. Say and write the words in your list as usual.

2. Study the *Dictionary Helps*, which show how the hard and soft **c** sounds are shown in the dictionary.

B * STUDY HELPS

1. Write **price** and **twice**. Now write **office**. Say **office** as if it were two words. This will make it easier to spell.

2. Write the eleven words that have more than one syllable. Be able to tell how many syllables there are in each word.

3. Two words end in **ss**. Write them with their plural forms.

4. Write **since**. Write a new word by changing **s** to **pr**. Say the new word to yourself.

5. Write **space**. Make new words by changing **sp** to **r**, **f**, and **l**. Say these new words to yourself.

6. Write **chance**. Write three new words by changing **ch** to **d**, to **gl**, and to **Fr**.

7. Read *Words Are Interesting* and review the *Dictionary Helps*.

C * TRIAL TEST

D * MORE WORDS FOR GOOD SPELLERS

Study any words you missed for **C**. Write them correctly.

WORDS ARE INTERESTING

Except shows how we put together a root, or main part of the word, and a prefix, or part added to the beginning of a word. The root *cept* is from the Latin word for "take." *Ex*, meaning "out," is a prefix which we can put in front of many words. So, *ex* (prefix) + *cept* (root) means "take or leave out."

DICTIONARY HELPS

The letter **c** sometimes has a **k** sound and sometimes an **s** sound. In all words in which **c** is pronounced like **k**, the dictionary pronunciation uses the letter **k** to stand for this sound. When the **c** is pronounced with an **s** sound, the dictionary uses the letter **s** in the pronunciation to stand for this sound.

Here the **c** has the **s** sound, so the dictionary shows it as **s**.

Notice the schwa standing for the vowel sound in the unaccented syllable.

cer·tain (sér'tən), *adj.* 1. Sure. 2. Some.

Study this page if your teacher assigns it.

pronunciation

announcement

speech
usage
topic

outline
dramatize
directions

conversation
courtesy



1.



2.



3.



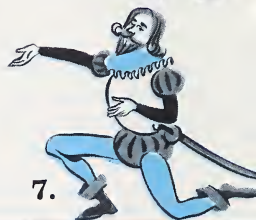
4.



5.



6.



7.

If you look at the picture you can see that:

1. They are having a __. 2. He has

written his __ and is filling in an __.

3. He is making an __. 4. He is giving __. 5. He is making a __. 6. He is showing great __. 7. He likes to __.

1. We use **-ize** and **-ise** as suffixes to form verbs. Write **drama**. Write it again and this time add **t** and the **-ize** suffix. Say the new word.

2. We form nouns from verbs by using **-tion** (shən) and **-ment** as suffixes. Write the verbs **direct**, **converse**, **pronounce**, and **announce**. Then write the noun forms.

3. Write the adjective **courteous**. To change it to a noun, write it with

-sy in place of the **-ous**.

4. We use **-age**, pronounced **ij**, as a suffix to form nouns. Write **use**. Write it with the **-age** suffix.

5. Write the synonyms for **subject** and **talk**.

6. Write the compound word. Draw a line between the parts.

E * FINAL TEST

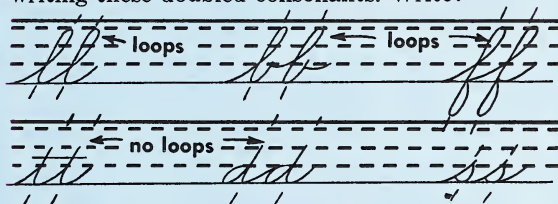
UNIT 15 CONSONANT TWINS



mill
bull
drill
swell
rubber
attend
matter
valley
slippers
attack
business
balloon
address
especially
officer

HANDWRITING HINTS

Be careful to get the same size and slant in writing these doubled consonants. Write:



Write your words and check the slant.

REVIEW
WORDS

different
village

A * WORDS YOU NEED

We often end words with a consonant that is doubled. Although we write the consonant twice, we hear but one consonant sound.

1. Study the *Dictionary Helps*. Notice that when you find “consonant twins” inside a word, the dictionary pronunciation usually shows only one

mill	swell	matter	attack	address	REVIEW WORDS
bull	rubber	valley	business	especially	different
drill	attend	slippers	balloon	officer	village

consonant, although the entry word shows two. Usually we divide the word into syllables between the two consonants. In many words, the doubled consonant shows us that the vowel before is not long. Sound the two consonants as you say the longer words in the list. For example, say **rub'bër'** to yourself instead of **rub'ër**.

2. Say and write your words as usual.

B * STUDY HELPS

1. Two words each have two pairs of doubled letters. Write them and say each one to yourself.

2. Write the thirteen new and review words with doubled **t**'s, doubled **l**'s, and doubled **f**'s.

3. Write the word in which—(a) **g** spells the **j** sound; (b) **c** spells the **s**

sound; (c) **ck** spells the **k** sound; (d) **c** spells the **sh** sound:

4. Write **rubber** and **slippers** and draw lines between the syllables.

5. Write **busy**. Change the **y** to **i** and add **-er**, **-est**, and **-ness**.

6. Write **full**. Change **f** to **b** and write the new word.

7. Write **bell**. Change **b** to **s**, **w**, and **sw**, and say the four words.

8. Read *Words Are Interesting* and review the *Dictionary Helps*.

C * TRIAL TEST

D * MORE WORDS FOR GOOD SPELLERS

Study any words you missed for C. Write them correctly.

WORDS ARE INTERESTING

Attack and *attach* come from the word *tack*. *Tack* means what it says — a small nail. We hammer at the enemy when we *attack*. *Attach* means to fasten, as with a nail.

DICTIONARY HELPS

The dictionary prints words of more than one syllable with additional spaces between syllables. If you do not have room to write the whole word on one line, these spaces will show you where to divide it.

This space tells you where the word is divided into syllables.

Although the word has a doubled consonant, you hear the sound of only one when you say the word.

bal·loon (bə lün'), n. Airtight bag filled with gas.

Study this page if your teacher assigns it.

Flor/i/da (Fla.)

Vir/gin/ia (Va.)

West Vir/gin/ia (W.Va.)

North Car/o/li/na (N.C.)

South Car/o/li/na (S.C.)

Geor/gia (Ga.)

Ap/pa/la/chian Mts.

Al/le/ghe/ny Mts.

Cum/ber/land Mts.

Study the map. Write the names of the states and mountains to fit the numbers.

1. The great mountain range of the eastern U.S. is the _____. One part of this range is the _____. Another part is the _____.

2. Write the abbreviation for—

- our most southern state.
- the two Carolina states.
- the two Virginia states.
- the state of which Atlanta is the capital.



3. King George II of England gave a charter to James Oglethorpe, who founded the colony of _____.

4. Queen Elizabeth I of England was known as the Virgin Queen. Which states are named after her?

5. Which two states got their names from King Charles II of England?

E * FINAL TEST

UNIT 16 MORE CONSONANT SPELLINGS

ngk
ks
kw

nk
x
qu

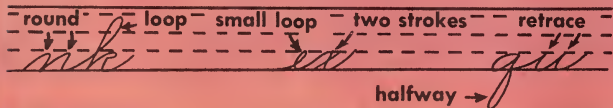
This is really
what you hear.

I don't care!
This is what
you'll see.

ink
pink
bank
tank
trunk
blanket
mix
expect
excite
exercise
quart
quarter
queer
quiet
question

HANDWRITING HINTS

Keep both humps rounded in **n**. Make your **k** three spaces high. Make the **x** in two strokes. The **q** reaches halfway down to the next base line. Write:



Compare your writing with the list.

REVIEW WORDS

squirrel
thanksgiving

A * WORDS YOU NEED

The first six words in your list have **nk** spellings. Listen carefully as your teacher pronounces **ink**, **pink**, **bank**, **tank**, **trunk**, and **blanket**. When **n** is followed by **k**, what sound does **n** spell? Use the *Dictionary Helps* to see how the dictionary shows **nk**.

See also how the **x** and the **qu** pronunciations are shown. Listen carefully as the teacher pronounces the words containing **x** and **q** for you.

1. Practice the *Handwriting Hints*.
2. Say your spelling words and write them.

B * STUDY HELPS

1. Write in alphabetical order the words which contain an **x** or which begin with **qu**. Number them.

2. Write the review words. Draw lines between the syllables.

3. Write a word from your spelling list that means—

- to look for.
- odd; unusual.
- peaceful; still.
- to stir together.
- one fourth.

4. Write **thank** and **give**. Write **give** as an **-ing** word. Make a compound word meaning “act of giving thanks.”

5. Write **ink**. Write seven other

words by using **l, m, p, r, s, w**, and **th** before **ink**.

6. Write **bank**. Write six more words by changing **b** to **r, s, t, th, fr**, and **bl**. Write **blank** again and add **-et**.

7. Write **bunk**. Change **b** to **d, j, s, tr, shr**. Say these six words.

8. Write the two words with the **ô** sound. Use the Spelling Dictionary to find the pronunciations and write them beside each word.

9. Write **mix**. Write two new words by changing **m** to **f** and to **s**. Say the three words.

10. Read *Words Are Interesting* and review the *Dictionary Helps*.

C * TRIAL TEST

WORDS ARE INTERESTING

Quart, like *quarter*, comes from the Latin word for “a fourth.” There are four *quarts* in a gallon, so a *quart* is one fourth of a gallon.

The dictionary shows the **nk** as **ngk** when it has this sound.

The **x** often spells the **ks** sound, as the dictionary shows.

The **u** always follows **q**, and the **qu** spells the **kw** sound, which is how the dictionary shows it.

blan·ket (blang'kit), *n.* 1. Soft woven covering. 2. Anything like a blanket.

ex·er·cise (ek'sər sīz), *n.* Practice; active use.

queer (kwēr), *adj.* 1. Strange; odd; unusual. 2. Not well; faint.

DICTIONARY HELPS

D * MORE WORDS FOR GOOD SPELLERS

Study any words you missed for C. Write them correctly.

Study this page if your teacher assigns it.

height (ht.)

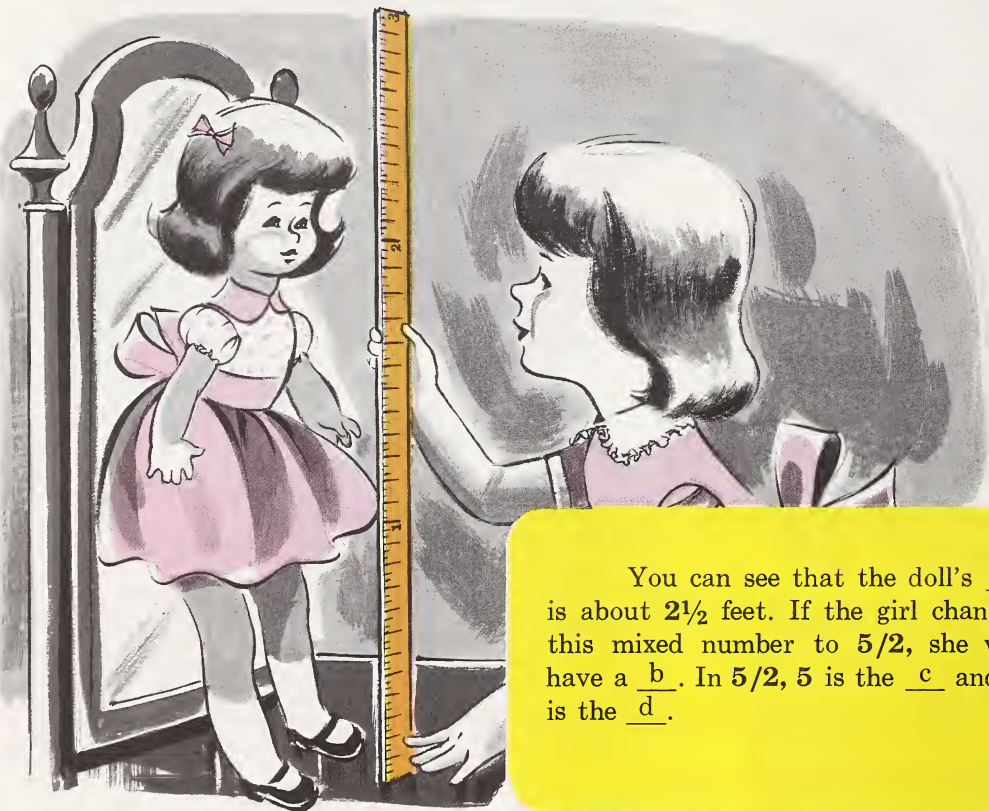
altitude

million

numerator

denominator

fraction



You can see that the doll's a is about $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet. If the girl changes this mixed number to $\frac{5}{2}$, she will have a b. In $\frac{5}{2}$, 5 is the c and 2 is the d.

1. Write 8. Put **h** before the word.
2. You can see that $\frac{7}{8}$ is a in which 7 is the and 8 is the .
3. Height above ground is .
4. The **frac-** in **fraction** comes from

a Latin word meaning "a breaking." The **-tion** is a noun suffix. Write **frac-** twice. Add **-ture** and **-tion**.

5. The Latin for 1,000 is **mille**. Our word for a thousand thousand is .

E * FINAL TEST

UNIT 17 SILENT LETTERS

knee

wrist

island

sign

daughter

honor

ghost

folk

comb



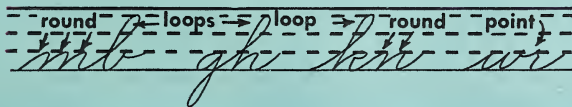
REVIEW
WORDS

whose

knock

HANDWRITING HINTS

Keep the three humps round in **m**. Write **b**, **h**, and **k** the same height.



comb
folks
ghost
honest
honor
knee
sign
wrist
wrong
ought
autumn
daughter
island
neighbor
although

A* WORDS YOU NEED

You know that in some words certain letters are silent. Read these groups of words with silent letters.

Try to fit the words of your list into these groups: (a) aisle, isle;

(b) hymn, condemn; (c) know, knot, knife; (d) bomb, climb, thumb; (e) who, whom, whole; (f) write, wren, wrap; (g) talk, walk; (h) resign, gnaw, gnat; (i) high, bought; (j) heir, hour.

comb	honest	sign	ought	island	REVIEW WORDS
folks	honor	wrist	autumn	neighbor	whose
ghost	knee	wrong	daughter	although	knock

1. Say and write your words.

2. Sixteen of your words belong in one of these listed groups. Write the letter of its group after each word.

B * STUDY HELPS

Write the new and review words that fit these statements.

1. When words begin with **wr**, **w** is silent.

2. When words begin with **wh**, the **w** is sometimes silent.

3. In words like **isle**, **s** is silent.

4. When words end in **lk**, the **l** is usually silent.

5. When a word begins with **gh**, **h** is silent.

6. When **h** begins a word, it is sometimes silent.

7. When **g** comes before **n** in the same syllable, the **g** is silent.

8. If words begin **kn**, **k** is silent.

9. Usually, **gh** is silent.

10. In words ending **mn**, **n** is silent.

11. In words ending **mb**, **b** is silent.

12. Read *Words Are Interesting* and study the *Dictionary Helps*.

C * TRIAL TEST

WORDS ARE INTERESTING

When Wm. Caxton, the first English printer, opened his shop in London, he had to bring in Dutch printers. They did not know English spelling, so they spelled the words as the Dutch did, using beginning *gh* instead of *g*. We have kept some of these Dutch beginning *gh* spellings in words like *ghost*.

DICTIONARY HELPS

Dictionary pronunciations show sounds, not spellings. Silent letters are not shown.

au·tumn (ô'təm), *n.* Season of the year between summer and winter.

folk (fōk), *n.* 1. People. 2. Relatives. *pl.* **folk** or **folks**.

is·land (ī'lənd), *n.* 1. Piece of land surrounded by water. 2. Something that suggests a piece of land surrounded by water.

knee (nē), *n.* 1. Joint between the thigh and the lower leg. 2. Anything like a bent knee in shape or position.

ought (ôt), *v.* 1. To have a duty. 2. To have the right: *Children ought to be allowed to play.*

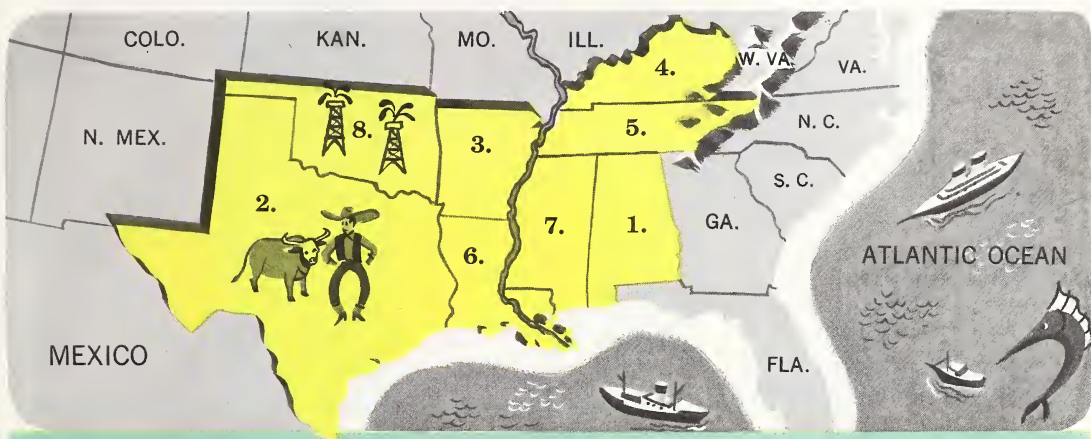
wrist (rist), *n.* Joint connecting hand and arm.

D * MORE WORDS FOR GOOD SPELLERS

Study any words you missed for C. Write them correctly.

Study this page if your teacher assigns it.

Al/a/bam/a (Ala.)	Ar/kan/sas (sô) (Ark.)
Mis/sis/sip/pi (Miss.)	Lou/i/si/an/a (La.)
Ten/nes/see (Tenn.)	Tex/as (Tex.)
Ken/tuck/y (Ky.)	O'/kla/ho/ma (Okla.)



Write the state names to match the numbers.

1. Write the names of the two states in which all the inner consonants are doubled.

2. Write the name of the state which has—

- a. five syllables.
- b. two syllables.

3. Write the names of the two states in which the only vowel is a.

4. Write the name of the state in

which the vowels are o, a, o, a.

5. Write the state abbreviations in which—

- a. the first two syllables form the abbreviation.
- b. the first syllable or the first syllable plus one letter forms the abbreviation.
- c. the first and last letters of the name form the abbreviation.

E * FINAL TEST

UNIT 18 REVIEW

The **j** sound can
be spelled by **g**.

The **s** sound can
be spelled by **c**.

Consonant twins
usually have
only one sound.

Study the
spellings of tricky
consonant sounds.

Watch out
for silent letters.

13

age
page
damage
strange
magic
general
engine
angel
danger
college
region
imagine
package
germ
range

14

icy
price
twice
space
office
chance
prince
princess
cellar
center
central
certain
distance
except
sentence

15

mill
bull
drill
swell
rubber
attend
matter
valley
slippers
attack
business
balloon
address
especially
officer

16

ink
pink
bank
tank
trunk
blanket
mix
expect
excite
exercise
quart
quarter
queer
quiet
question

17

comb honest sign ought island
folks honor wrist autumn neighbor
ghost knee wrong daughter although



A REVIEW YOUR NEW WORDS

1. Go over the words in Units 13–17 to be sure that you can spell them all. Take special care with any words you missed in the five Final Tests.

2. The words which these pictures represent contain doubled consonants, making one sound. Write the words.



3. In these words, the **s** sound is spelled by **c**. Write the words.

4. These words contain tricky consonant sounds. Write the words.

5. In the following words, the j sound is spelled by g. Write the words.



6. The words which these pictures represent contain silent letters. Write the words.



7. This crossword puzzle uses words from Units 13–17. Solve the puzzle.

ACROSS

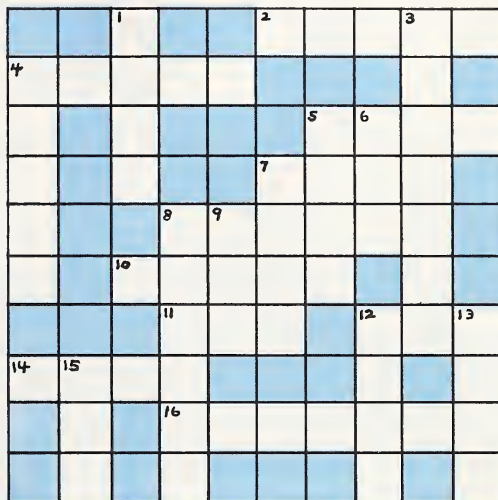
2. Should
4. Fish sometimes live in _
5. Place to save money
7. Book leaf

8. Costs

10. Clothes box
11. Writing fluid
12. Gymnasium
14. Write your name
16. At the middle

DOWN

1. Leg joint
3. " _ is the best policy."
4. Two times
5. Rear
6. The number of years of anything
7. Color
8. King's son
9. Go faster than walking
12. Something that causes disease
13. Place where grain is ground
15. Covered with ice



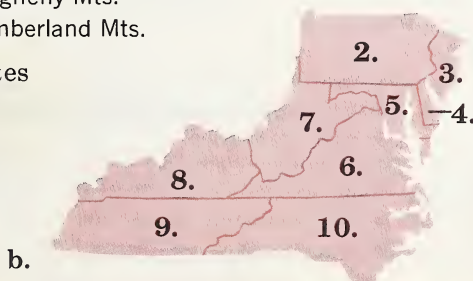
B * REVIEW YOUR SUBJECT WORDS

Niagara Falls	pronunciation	Florida (Fla.)	height (ht.)	Alabama (Ala.)
Hudson River	announcement	Virginia (Va.)	altitude	Mississippi (Miss.)
Adirondack Mts.	speech	West Virginia (W.Va.)	million	Tennessee (Tenn.)
Chesapeake Bay	usage	North Carolina (N.C.)	numerator	Kentucky (Ky.)
New York (N.Y.)	topic	South Carolina (S.C.)	denominator	Arkansas (Ark.)
Delaware (Del.)	outline	Georgia (Ga.)	fraction	Louisiana (La.)
New Jersey (N.J.)	dramatize	Appalachian Mts.		Texas (Tex.)
Maryland (Md.)	directions	Allegheny Mts.		Oklahoma (Okla.)
Pennsylvania (Pa.)	conversation	Cumberland Mts.		
	courtesy			

Give abbreviations for the states numbered. Spell the name for 19.



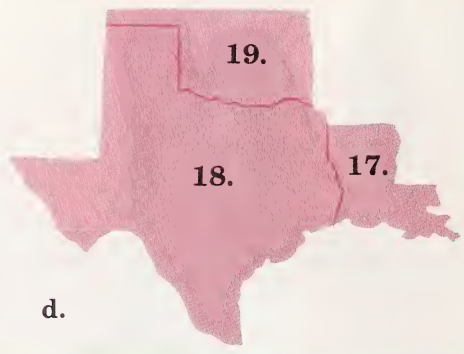
a.



b.



c.



d.

C * REVIEW YOUR DICTIONARY SKILLS

1. Here is an exercise to see if you can spell words correctly after studying their definitions and pronunciations. Write the words for each definition and pronunciation.

DEFINITION	PRONUNCIATION
Underground room	sel'ər
Principally; chiefly	es pesh'əl i
Someone who lives nearby	nā'bər
Ask in order to find out	kwes'chən
Work; occupation	biz'nis
Any mark used to represent something	sīn
Unit of weight	ouns
Clean; take out tangles in	kōm
Small, bushy- tailed animal that lives in trees	skwər'əl

2. These sentences are written in pronunciation form. Write the words that the pronunciations represent.

a. "Hwot strānj maj'ik THIS iz!" sed THƏ gōst.

b. THƏ dô'tər ô tū ěrn mōr THAN ě' THər ov hěr pār'ənts.

c. THi ek sīt'id jen'ər əl eks pekts' THi ôf'ə sərs tū ə tak'.

d. Twīs THƏ rông prīs woz giv'ən.

3. Write these words, divided into syllables. Mark the accent in each.

slippers	blanket
expect	valley
squirrel	princess
blossom	rubber

D * REVIEW YOUR HANDWRITING SKILLS

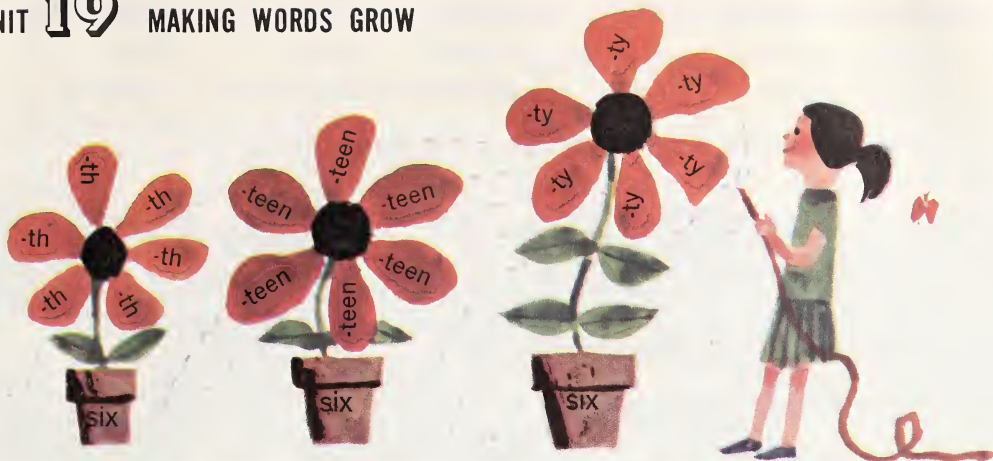
Write these sentences, using your best handwriting.

1. There is danger in that region.

2. We noticed that he stopped after a certain distance.

E * FINAL TEST

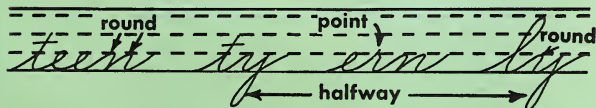
UNIT 19 MAKING WORDS GROW



thirteen	thirty	sixth	eastern
fourteen	forty	seventh	western
sixteen	sixty	southern	northwestern
seventeen	seventy	northern	

HANDWRITING HINTS

The **t**'s are two spaces in height. The **y**'s reach halfway down to the next base line. Be sure to loop the **e**'s and **l**'s. Write:



Write your words, comparing your writing with the list.

A * WORDS YOU NEED

We can change word meanings by adding endings, or *suffixes*. To **six** we can add **-th** and make **sixth**, **-teen** to make **sixteen**, and **-ty** to make **sixty**. Another ending, **-ern**, can be added to **south**, **north**, **east**, and

west to form the words you see in your list.

Sometimes the *root*, or main part of the word, changes, as: **three**, **third**, **thirteen**. What happens when you change **four** to **forty**?

finally
suddenly

REVIEW WORDS

thirteen	seventeen	sixty	seventh	eastern	REVIEW WORDS
fourteen	thirty	seventy	southern	western	finally
sixteen	forty	sixth	northern	northwestern	suddenly

1. Say and write your words as usual.

2. Use the Spelling Dictionary to help you draw lines between the syllables.

B * STUDY HELPS

1. Write the word names for—

- 13, 14, 16, 17
- 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70
- 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th

2. Write the spelling words for the answers to these problems:

- seven times two

b. fifteen minus two

c. thirty plus forty

d. sixty divided by two

3. Write the four directions. Write them again with the **-ern** ending.

4. Write the words for these directions and add the **-ern** ending to each: NW, NE, SW, SE.

5. The **-ly** is another common suffix. Write **final** and **sudden**. Now write them with the **-ly** suffix.

6. Read *Words Are Interesting* and study the *Dictionary Helps*.

C * TRIAL TEST

WORDS ARE INTERESTING

Thirteen has long been the unlucky number. Many people will not put 13 on a house or hotel room, or will not have thirteen guests. Some say that at a banquet of twelve Norse gods, Loki, an evil god, came uninvited to make thirteen. Balder, the sun god, was killed soon afterward.

DICTIONARY HELPS

The dictionary uses these abbreviations to show the part of speech for each entry word:

- n.*—noun, or a word that names something.
- v.*—verb, or a word that usually shows action.
- adj.*—adjective, or a word that describes, numbers, or points out.
- adv.*—adverb, or a word that usually adds to a verb and tells how, when, or where.

If a word may be used as more than one part of speech, the dictionary will list an abbreviation for each part of speech. The abbreviation *sing.* means singular, or one thing. The abbreviation *pl.* means plural, or more than one.

for·ty (fôr'ti), *n.* or *adj.* The number four times ten; 40. **pl. forties.**

D * MORE WORDS FOR GOOD SPELLERS

Study any words you missed for C. Write them correctly.

Study this page if your teacher assigns it.

George Washington

Thomas Jefferson

Benjamin Franklin

Abraham Lincoln

William Penn

Daniel Boone

Patrick Henry

Paul Revere



Each picture should remind you of a famous American listed in the

subject words. Write the correct last names with their numbers.

If you have a sense of humor, you can guess which of these famous Americans might have made these remarks. Write their full names.

“Now, Cornwallis, I’ll trouble you for that sword.”

“Don’t fence me in.”

“Now, have you got it straight about the lanterns, Dawes?”

“It seems to me we’ve got only two choices.”

“Well, this storm came up, so I got out my kite.”

“The title? Let’s just call it a declaration.”

“About this real estate deal, now, Chief.”

E * FINAL TEST

UNIT 20 FORMING PLURALS

touch
bunch
branch
ranch
match
reply
cookery
factory
industry
colony
knife knives
wolf wolves
calf calves
goose geese
mouse mice

wolves
wolves
wolves
wolf

geese
geese
geese
goose

matches
matches
matches
match

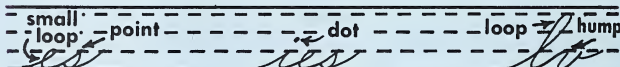
factories
factories
factories
factory

mice
mice
mice
mouse



HANDWRITING HINTS

The point of the s reaches just a little over the one space allowed the smallest size letters. Make a round hump on the v. Write:



Write your words and compare them with the list.

body

REVIEW WORDS

family

A * WORDS YOU NEED

Nouns are names of things like **John**, **New York**, **city**, etc. If the noun means one thing, we say it is *singular*. If it means more than one, it is *plural*. The noun **boy** is singular; the noun **boys** is plural.

When we can add **s** to a noun without making a separate syllable, we do so to form the plural (**boy**, **boys**).

When nouns end in **s**, **sh**, **ch**, **x**, **z**, or **j** sounds, we must add another

syllable to form the plural, so we usually add **es** to the singular form (**matches, bushes, dresses, boxes**). If the word ends in **e**, we add only **s**.

Nouns ending in **y** with a consonant before it form plurals by changing **y** to **i** and adding **es** (**sky, skies**).

When a singular noun ends in **f** or **fe**, we usually change the **f** or **fe** to **v** and add **es** to form the plural.

Some nouns have *irregular* plurals. This means that we change the spelling of the root word to form the plural (**foot, feet** and **mouse, mice**).

Your teacher will pronounce both the singular and plural forms of these nouns.

1. Write the words that appear in the list.

2. Be able to tell which rule is followed to make each plural.

B * STUDY HELPS

1. Write the singular and plural forms of the three nouns which end in **f** or **fe**. Say each of these words to yourself.

2. Write the singular and plural forms of the seven nouns which end in **y**.

3. Write the singular and plural forms of the five nouns to which **es** must be added to form the plurals.

4. Write the singular and plural forms of the two nouns which have irregular plurals.

5. Write **match**. Change **m** to **c**, **b**, **h**, and **p**.

6. Read *Words Are Interesting* and study the *Dictionary Helps*.

C * TRIAL TEST

WORDS^{ARE}_{INTERESTING}

The word *factory* has the root *fac*, which comes from Latin and means “do or make.” A *fact* is something done. A *factor* is one who does. A *manufacturer* is one who makes by hand. A *factory* is . . . ?

DICTIONARY HELPS

The dictionary gives only plurals of nouns that are irregular, or do not form their plurals in the usual way. Nouns usually form their plurals by adding **s** or **es** to the singular. A noun ending in **y**, with a consonant before it, usually changes **y** to **i** and adds **es** to form the plural.

When you are in doubt about plurals, look in the dictionary.

An unusual plural is shown in dark type.

goose (güs), *n.* Tame or wild bird like a duck but larger. *pl.* **geese**.

Regular plurals are not shown.

ranch (ranch), *n.* A large farm, especially for grazing cattle.

D * MORE WORDS FOR GOOD SPELLERS

Study any words you missed for C. Write them correctly.

Study this page if your teacher assigns it.

O/hi/o (O.)

In/di/an/a (Ind.)

Il/li/nois (Ill.)

Mich/i/gan (Mich.)

Wis/con/sin (Wis.)

Lake Michigan

Lake Superior

Lake Ontario

Lake Erie

Lake Huron

Write the names of the states and the Great Lakes to match the numbers. After each state name write the abbreviation.

1. In which state name do the letters **ch** spell the **sh** sound?

2. Which state name meaning “land of Indians” is formed by adding **a** to **Indian**?

3. The French added their **-ois**



ending to the name of the **Illini** tribe of Indians to make the state name ____.

4. You can remember the names of the Great Lakes if you know that the first letters will spell **homes**. Write the names of the lakes in this order.

E * FINAL TEST

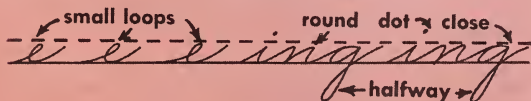
UNIT 21 ADDING -ing TO VERBS



hate
bake
freeze
hike
lose
serve
state
wade
wave
wire
joke
pile
rule
change
choose

HANDWRITING HINTS

Do not make **e** look like **i**. Dot every **i**. Keep both humps round on the **n**. The **g** reaches halfway down to the next base line. Write:



Write your words. Check them for letter size, spacing, slant, and alignment.

REVIEW
WORDS

surprise
interest

A WORDS YOU NEED

A verb is often a “doing” word, like the words in your list. We change verbs like **walk** into **-ing** words by simply adding **-ing** to the root word.

When verbs end in silent **e**, we usually drop the **e** and add **-ing**. So, we make **pile** an **-ing** word by spelling it **piling**.

hate	hike	state	wire	rule	REVIEW WORDS
bake	lose	wade	joke	change	surprise
freeze	serve	wave	pile	choose	interest

Your teacher will pronounce the verbs in your list and their **-ing** forms for you. Write the **-ing** forms. Which rule did you follow in writing the new words this way?

B * STUDY HELPS

1. Write the review word which does not end in silent **e**. Write the **-ing** form of this word.

2. Write the other review word. Write it as an **-ing** word.

3. Write the **-ing** forms of **hate**, **state**, **grate**, and **plate**.

4. Write **bake**. Write two other words by changing **b** to **m** and **sh**. Now write all these words as **-ing** words.

5. Write the **-ing** form of the two verbs which begin with **ch**.

6. Write, in alphabetical order, the words which begin with **w**.

7. Write the verb in which— (a) **o** spells the **ū** sound; (b) **u** spells the **ū** sound; (c) **e** spells the **ē** sound; (d) **ee** spells the **ē** sound.

8. Write **joke**; change **j** to **ch**. Write **pile**; change **p** to **f**. Write **hike**; change **h** to **l**.

9. Read *Words Are Interesting* and study the *Dictionary Helps*.

C * TRIAL TEST

WORDS: ^{ARE} INTERESTING

Is *rule* pronounced *rū* or *rül*? If the consonant before the *u* is *k* or *h*, or is made with the lips (*p*, *b*, *m*, *f*, etc.), the *u* vowel sound is **ū** (*few*, *music*, *cute*, *beauty*). If it is *l* or *r*, the vowel is **ü** (*rule*, *grew*, *true*, *Lucy*).

DICTIONARY HELPS

The dictionary also shows forms of verbs and adjectives that are irregular or difficult to spell.

bake (*bāk*), *v*. To cook by dry heat without exposing directly to the fire. **baked**, **baking**.

If you were to look up the word **write**, you would see after the definition: **wrote**, **written**, **writing**. To help you even more, forms of irregular verbs such as **write** are often listed as separate entry words.

But, if you were to look up the word **jump**, you would see no other verb forms given, since there is no change in **jump** itself when **ed** or when **ing** is added.

Study any words you missed for C. Write them correctly.

Study this page if your teacher assigns it.

Match the subject words with the numbers on the pictures.

whaling	agriculture	milling
dairying	shipbuilding	mining
grazing	lumbering	manufacturing



1. The subject words are the names of industries. Men working in these industries might make the remarks listed below. Write the name of the industry which fits each remark.

- "There she blows!"
- "Timber!"
- "Send ten sacks to the bakery."
- "That looks like a rich vein."
- "Crops are good this year."
- "What's the price of cheese?"
- "That's good pasture land."

h. "The new machinery has helped production this year."

2. Write **graze**, **whale**, **mine**, and **manufacture**. Write them as **-ing** words. To do this you must drop the final silent **—** before you add **—**.

3. Write **agriculture** and **shipbuilding** and draw lines between the syllables. Underline the compound word.

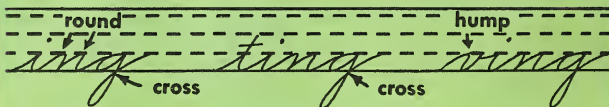
UNIT 22 MORE -ing VERBS



bathe celebrate
divide welcome
escape notice
decorate parade
invite excuse
locate arrive
promise capture
practice

HANDWRITING HINTS

Cross the downstroke of the g on the base line. Keep the humps of the n and v round. Write:



Write your words. Check to be sure that all the smallest size letters are the same height.

REVIEW WORDS

believe

receive

A* WORDS YOU NEED

The words in your list are again verbs which drop **e** before **-ing** is added. Study each syllable as if it were a word.

1. Your teacher will pronounce the verbs and the **-ing** forms. Write the **-ing** forms.

2. Practice the *Handwriting Hints*.

1. Write the verbs, and their **-ing** forms, in which— (a) the sound **chər** is spelled **ture**; (b) the sound **tis** is spelled **tice**; (c) the sound **is** is spelled **ise**; (d) the last syllable ends in **ate**.

2. An old spelling rule is: “i before e except after c or when sounded as a, as in **neighbor** or **weigh**.” Write **neighbor** and **weigh**.

Note how the rule will help you spell the two review words. Write these two words. Add **-ing**.

3. Write the verbs which are synonyms of, or have the same meaning as, **separate, march, come, pardon**. Write the words as **-ing** words.

4. Write **bath** and add **e**. Write it as an **-ing** word.

5. When we see a vowel, two consonants, and a vowel in a word of two syllables, we usually divide the word between the consonants. Write **escape**, **invite**, and **welcome** and divide them into syllables. Write them as **-ing** words.

6. Write the two three-syllable words and their dictionary spellings.

7. Read *Words Are Interesting* and study the *Dictionary Helps*.

C * TRIAL TEST

DICTIONARY HELPS

WORDS ARE INTERESTING

In *escape*, the *es* is a form of the Latin *ex*, or “out of.” *Cape* is from the Latin *cappa*, or “cape.” When a Roman was held by his cape, he could *escape* by slipping out of his *cappa* and running away.

Some words may be spelled correctly in two different ways. The dictionary will show this.

The two spellings are usually listed side by side, with the one more commonly used listed first, as:

the · a · ter or **the · a · tre** (thē'ə tər).

Sometimes we mispronounce words, thinking perhaps that they have more than one pronunciation. Many people pronounce **escape** as if it were spelled **excape**, but the dictionary gives only one spelling and one pronunciation.

es·cape (es kāp'), *v.* To get free; get out and away. **escaped, escaping.**

Study any words you missed for C. Write them correctly.

Study this page if your teacher assigns it.

I/o/wa (Ia.)

Kan/sas (Kan.)

Ne/bras/ka (Neb.)

Mis/sou/ri (Mo.)

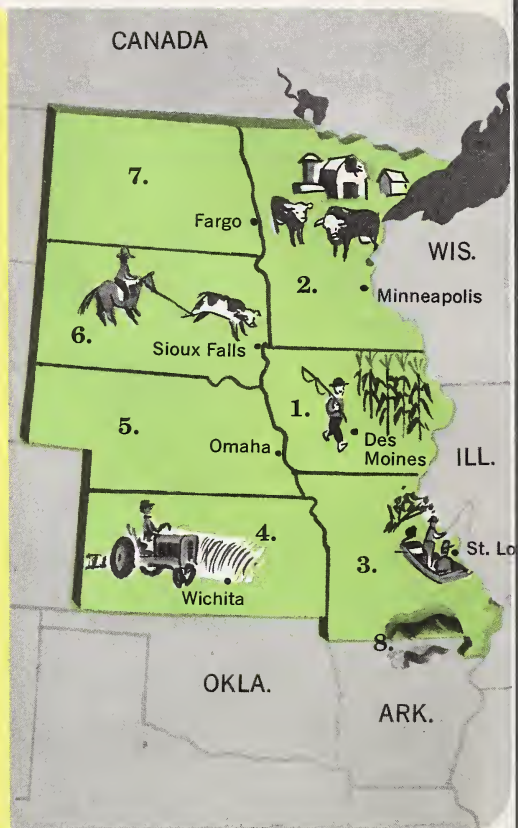
Min/ne/so/ta (Minn.)

South Da/ko/ta (S.Dak.)

North Da/ko/ta (N.Dak.)

Ozark Mts.

Write the names to match the numbers on the map. Be sure to write the abbreviations after each state name.



1. Write the two dictionary spellings for **Missouri**. Say each pronunciation to yourself.

2. This state name comes from an Algonquian Indian word meaning "canoe people" (the Indians living along the ___ River). Note that **ss** spells the ___ sound. The **ou** spells the ___ sound. The final **i** spells the ___ sound or the ___ sound.

3. The state name formed from the Sioux Indian word **kansa**, or "wind people," must be ___.

4. **Minnesota** comes from a Dakota Indian word meaning "sky-tinted or clouded water." Write this state name. A person from this state would be a ___ + **-an**. Write this word as you do **drive** + **-er**. Say the two words.

UNIT 23 DOUBLING CONSONANTS BEFORE -ing

Man planing

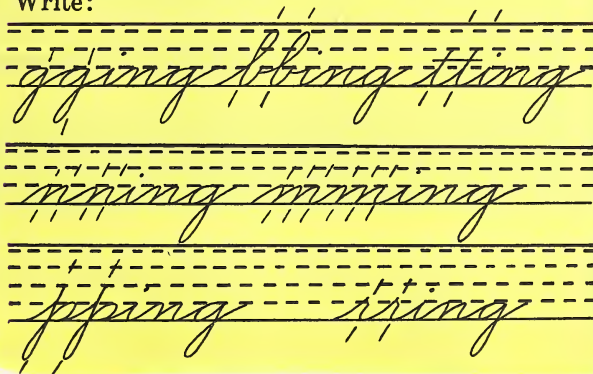
Man planning



HANDWRITING HINTS

Keep the same slant for the doubled consonants.

Write:



beg
club
fit
pin
plan
shut
spin
trim
win
quit
chop
grab
net
wrap
stir

REVIEW
WORDS

dig

drop

A * WORDS YOU NEED

The words in your list are again verbs. Notice the last letter of each verb. Notice the letter before that.

Which is a consonant? Which is a vowel? How many syllables are there in each verb? Look at the picture on

beg	pin	spin	quit	net	REVIEW WORDS
club	plan	trim	chop	wrap	dig
fit	shut	win	grab	stir	drop

page 67 and see if you can make a rule about adding **-ing** to verbs like these.

1. The teacher will pronounce the verbs and the **-ing** forms. Write the **-ing** forms.

2. Practice the *Handwriting Hints*.

B * STUDY HELPS

1. Write the **-ing** form of **beg**, **fit**, **plan**, and **trim**. Write the rule for making the **-ing** form of these words.

2. Write the two verbs beginning with **sh** and **ch**. Write their **-ing** forms.

3. Write the **-ing** forms of the review words.

4. Write the words in which— (a) the **k** sound is spelled **c**; (b) the **kw** sounds are spelled **qu**; (c) **w** is silent before **r**; (d) **èr** sounds are spelled **ir**.

Write these words as **-ing** words.

5. Write **pin**. Write new words by changing **p** to **sp**, to **w**, to **ch**, to **th**, to **gr**. Change all the words again by adding **-ing** to each one.

6. Write **grab**, **net**, and **club**. Write the **-ing** form of each word.

7. Read *Words Are Interesting* and study the *Dictionary Helps*.

C * TRIAL TEST

WORDS ARE INTERESTING

Plan comes from Latin *planta*, meaning “the sole of the foot.” Since the sole of the foot is flat and makes a flat track, a flat drawing like a map became a *plan*.

When other forms of adjectives are formed regularly, such as **cold**, **colder**, **coldest** or **beautiful**, **more beautiful**, **most beautiful**, there will be nothing here in dark type.

Verb forms.

trim (trim), *n.* Visible woodwork inside a building. —*v.* 1. To put in good order. 2. To decorate. **trimmed**, **trimming**. —*adj.* Neat; in good order. **trimmer**, **trimmest**.

DICTIONARY HELPS

In Unit 21, you learned that the dictionary shows you other forms of adjectives, as well as noun and verb forms.

Study any words you missed for C. Write them correctly.

Study this page if your teacher assigns it.

acid	iodine	oxygen
solid	mercury	carbon dioxide
liquid	chlorine	experiment

A Fire Extinguisher to make...



WHAT HAPPENS?

In this a, you can make the gas, b ____, by mixing the c,

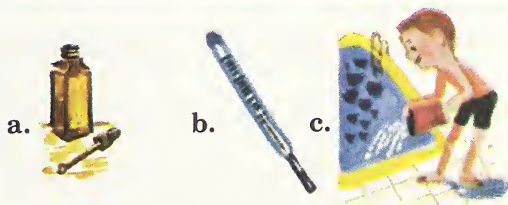
baking soda, with the d, vinegar, a weak e.

1. The heavy, silver-white liquid metal named for a Roman god is ____.

2. The liquid element which can be pronounced ī'ə dīn or ī'ə dīn is ____.

3. Write the name of the gas in which **ch** spells the **k** sound.

4. Write the name of the gas in which **g** spells the **j** sound.



5. a. This is a bottle of ____.

b. This thermometer contains ____.

c. He put ____ into the water.

UNIT 24 REVIEW



We sometimes add a suffix to a root to make a new word.

Be careful when spelling plurals.

Verbs ending in e usually drop the e before **ing**.

Watch the spelling when you add **ing** to verbs.

Some verbs double the final consonant before **ing**.

19

thirteen
fourteen
sixteen
seventeen
thirty
forty
sixty
seventy
sixth
seventh
southern
northern
eastern
western
northwestern

20

touch
bunch
branch
ranch
match
reply
cook
factory
industry
colony
knife, knives
wolf, wolves
calf, calves
goose, geese
mouse, mice

21

hate
bake
freeze
hike
lose
serve
state
wade
wave
wire
joke
pile
rule
change
choose

22

bathe
divide
escape
decorate
invite
locate
promise
practice
celebrate
welcome
notice
parade
excuse
arrive
capture

23

beg
club
fit
pin
plan
shut
spin
trim
win
quit
chop
grab
net
wrap
stir

A ★ REVIEW YOUR NEW WORDS

1. Study the words in Units 19–23.
2. Write the four directions. Write them with the **-ern** ending.
3. Write the plural forms of these words: **bunch, ranch, cooky, colony**.
4. Write the **-ing** forms of these

words: **hate, pile, wire, joke, change, state**.

5. Change each of these words to its **-ing** form: **invite, locate, notice, excuse**.

6. Write the **-ing** forms of these words: **beg, fit, win, shut, club**.

7. Write **-ing** words from Unit 21 to fit these pictures.



8. Write **-ing** words from Unit 23 to fit these pictures.



9. Write **-ing** words from Unit 22 to fit these pictures.



10. Write plural forms for the words from Unit 20 that are illustrated below.



11. Write out, in words, the answers to these examples.

a.
$$\begin{array}{r} 489 \\ -476 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

b. $2 \times 2 \times 4 =$

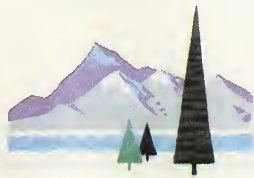
c. $6 \times 2 + 5 =$

d.
$$\begin{array}{r} 3 \overline{)90} \end{array}$$

e. $8 \times 5 =$

f.
$$\begin{array}{r} 989 \\ -929 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

12. Write these directions, adding the **-ern** ending: **NW SW NE SE**



B * REVIEW YOUR SUBJECT WORDS

George Washington
Thomas Jefferson
Benjamin Franklin
Abraham Lincoln
William Penn
Daniel Boone
Patrick Henry
Paul Revere

Ohio (O.)
Indiana (Ind.)
Illinois (Ill.)
Michigan (Mich.)
Wisconsin (Wis.)
Lake Michigan
Lake Superior
Lake Ontario
Lake Erie
Lake Huron

whaling
dairying
grazing
agriculture
shipbuilding
lumbering
milling
mining
manufacturing

Iowa (Ia.)
Kansas (Kan.)
Nebraska (Neb.)
Missouri (Mo.)
Minnesota (Minn.)
South Dakota (S. Dak.)
North Dakota (N. Dak.)
Ozark Mts.

acid
solid
liquid
iodine
mercury
chlorine
oxygen
carbon dioxide
experiment

1. Write the names of the famous Americans these pictures suggest.



2. Name the pictured states.



3. Name the American industry these pictures suggest.



4. From Unit 23, name:



C * REVIEW YOUR DICTIONARY SKILLS

1. Write the meaning of each abbreviation.

v. adv. n. adj.

2. For these words, write the abbreviation for the parts of speech.

bathe branch factory
spin chop afterward

3. Write the pronunciations.

attack twice engine bathe

4. Write the pronunciations for the words which have two pronunciations.

celebrate lose forehead
island toward honor

D * REVIEW YOUR HANDWRITING SKILLS

1. Write **thirteen**, **fourteen**, **thirty**, **forty**, **sixth**, and **seventh**. Circle every **t**. Is there a loop in any one? Are they all the same height and properly crossed? Now circle every **y**. Does the return stroke cross on the base line? Is there a good loop?

2. Circle **v**'s and **s**'s. Are the humps round? Do the **s**'s have points?

3. Circle each **i** and **e**. Does each **e** have a small loop? Does any **i** have a small loop? Are all **i**'s dotted?

E * FINAL TEST

UNIT 25 SUFFIXES

A wonder!
A beauty!

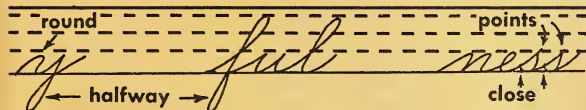
Wonderful!

Beautiful!



HANDWRITING HINTS

The first hump of **y** should be round, like the last part of **n**. The upper loop of **f** reaches three spaces above the base line; the lower loop reaches halfway to the next lower base line. Be sure to have points on your **s**'s. Write:



Compare your writing with the list.

sunny cheerful
muddy wonderful
mighty kindness
lucky goodness
healthy sickness
useful darkness
playful happiness
helpful

beautiful

REVIEW WORDS

carefully

A * WORDS YOU NEED

We can change words by adding endings, or *suffixes*, to them. A suffix usually changes a word from one part of speech to another. For example, **sun**

is usually used as a noun. We double the final consonant and add the suffix **y** to the root to make **sunny**, an *adjective*.

sunny	lucky	playful	wonderful	sickness	REVIEW WORDS
muddy	healthy	helpful	kindness	darkness	beautiful
mighty	useful	cheerful	goodness	happiness	carefully

The suffix **-ful** changes some nouns or verbs into adjectives (**help-ful**). The suffix **-ness** usually changes an adjective into a noun (**goodness**).

1. Say and write your words. Notice the root and suffix of each word.

2. Practice the *Handwriting Hints*.

B * STUDY HELPS

1. Write the nouns **sun**, **mud**, **might**, **luck**, and **health**. Change these nouns into adjectives by using the **-y** suffix.

2. Change **good**, **kind**, **sick**, **dark**, and **happy** into nouns by using the **-ness** suffix. In which word did you change the **y** to **i**?

3. Write—

use wonder play help
cheer beauty care

Change these words into adjectives by adding the **-ful** suffix. Be sure to change the final **y** to **i** in the word **beauty** before adding the suffix. Add the **-ly** suffix to each of the new words to make them adverbs. Say each new word.

4. Read *Words Are Interesting* and study the *Dictionary Helps*.

C * TRIAL TEST

D * MORE WORDS FOR GOOD SPELLERS

Study any words you missed for C. Write them correctly.

WORDS ARE INTERESTING

We once used the *th* ending to make nouns (*growth*, *warmth*). So the verb *heal* became the noun *health*. Then we added *-y* to make the adjective *healthy*.

DICTIONARY HELPS

If a word ends in a suffix, you will not always find that word in a dictionary. But you can learn what the word means by finding the root word from which it is made. Suppose you looked up the word **darkness** and could not find it, but you could find this entry:

dark (därk), *adj.* Having little or no light.

You would know that the suffix **-ness** would change the root word to the name of a thing. You would then know that the word **darkness** means “being without light.”

Study this page if your teacher assigns it.

Mon/tan/a (Mont.)

Wy/o/ning (Wyo.)

New Mex/i/co (N.Mex.)

Col/o/rad/o (Colo.)

Ar/i/zo/na (Ariz.)

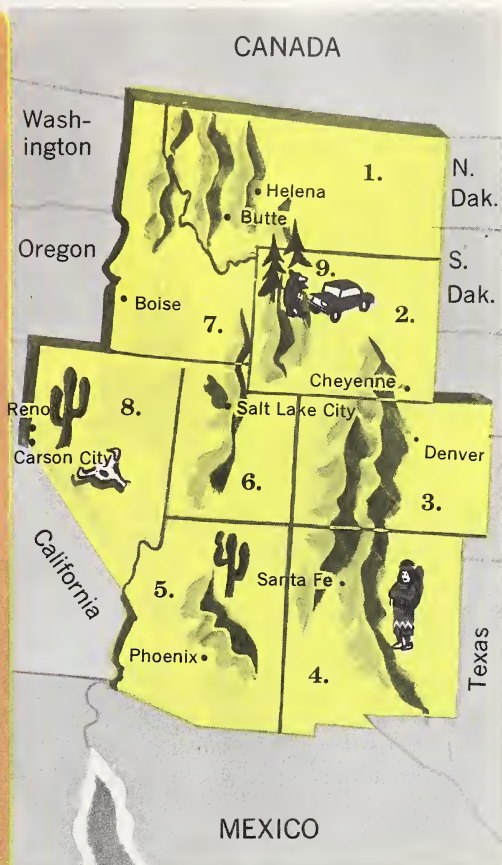
Yellowstone

U/tah (Ut.)

Ne/vad/a (Nev.)

I/da/ho (Ida.)

Write the names of the states, their abbreviations, and the park name to match the numbers on the map.



1. Write the names of the states in which these cities are located—

- a. Butte b. Cheyenne c. Phoenix
d. Salt Lake City e. Santa Fe
f. Denver g. Boise

2. Spanish words for “red” and for “snowy” are **colorado** and **nevada**. Write them as state names and show

a dictionary pronunciation for each.

3. Which state name comes from a Latin word for “mountainous land”?

4. The Navaho Indian word **ute** meant “higher up.” Which state name must come from this word?

E * FINAL TEST

battle
candle
circle
couple
eagle
measles
possible
rifle
settle
terrible
trouble
turtle
whistle
puzzle
Bible



easel



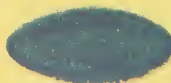
cheerful



pistol



pencil



oval



candle

HANDWRITING HINTS

Make good loops in **e**, **l**, and **b**. The **b** and **l** are three spaces high; the **d** and **t** are two spaces high. Write:



Write your words. Check each letter for size.

needle

riddle

REVIEW
WORDS

A * WORDS YOU NEED

The dictionary shows that the last syllable of many words is pronounced **əl**. Six common ways to spell

this **əl** syllable are shown above.

You can see that you must always look carefully at final **əl** syl-

lables in order to remember the spellings. The spellings of the **al** syllables in your list are all the same.

1. Study the first one or two syllables carefully.

2. Say and write your words as usual.

B * STUDY HELPS

1. Write the **-le** words in which the **k** sound is spelled by **c**; in which the **z** sound is spelled by **s**.

2. Write the six **-le** words which have consonant twins.

3. Write **battle**. Write three new words by changing **b** to **c**, to **r**, and to **t**. Say the new words to yourself.

4. Write **circle** and **whistle**. Drop the final **e** and add **-ing**.

5. Write the word which must have

a capital letter. Why does it have a capital letter?

6. Write the words that name these pictures:



7. Write the **-le** words in which—the **u** sound is spelled by **ou**; the consonant before **le** is silent even though it is not a twin. Write the dictionary spelling for the last word you wrote.

8. Read *Words Are Interesting* and study the *Dictionary Helps*.

C * TRIAL TEST

D * MORE WORDS FOR GOOD SPELLERS

Study any words you missed for **C**. Write them correctly.

WORDS ARE INTERESTING

Rifle is from a French word meaning “to file or scrape.” The inside of the rifle has spiral grooves to make the bullet turn as it is shot. We *rifle* the barrel of the gun when we make these grooves. The Garand, Springfield, Enfield, and Browning are famous *rifles*.

DICTIONARY HELPS

You may look up a word in the dictionary only to find that the dictionary has used a word in the definition whose meaning you do not know. Suppose you looked up the word **terrible** and found:

ter·ri·ble (ter'ə bəl), *adj.* Dreadful.

You would have to know that **dreadful** means “awful or fearful” before you could understand the meaning of **terrible**. If you find a word in a definition that you do not know, look up this word also.

Study this page if your teacher assigns it.

Christopher Columbus Vasco de Balboa

Hernando De Soto

René La Salle

Ferdinand Magellan

Vasco da Gama

Father Marquette

Louis Joliet



These are pictures of famous explorers. Write the names of those in

your list who are in the pictures. Write the correct number after each name.

The subject words are the names of famous explorers from Spain, France, and Portugal.

Here are some remarks they *might* have made. Try to fit the right last name to each remark.



2.



"Easy with that paddle, Louis! My robe's getting wet."

"Philippines, eh? Those natives don't look friendly to me!"



"I'm getting tired of this canoe, Father, aren't you?"

"I'll call it Louisiana. Louis will like that."

"Never saw a river this big in Spain!"

E * FINAL TEST



expected turn



unexpected return

return
review
recall

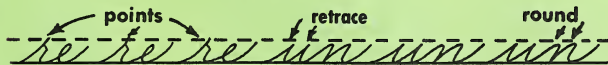
replace
repay
unknown

unload
unexpected
unable

untie
unhappy
unlock
unlucky
unbroken
unkind

HANDWRITING HINTS

The point of the **r** should reach just a little above the space used for small letters. Do not write the **u** to look like **n**, or the **n** to look like **u**. Write:



Write your words. Check your alignment.

A * WORDS YOU NEED

Like suffixes, *prefixes* are parts that we add to words, usually to change meanings. The words in your regular list have the prefixes **re-** and

un- added to the front of the root words, just as suffixes were added to the ends of root words. The prefix **re-** usually means “back” or “again,” so

companies
enemies

REVIEW WORDS

return	replace	unload	untie	unlucky	REVIEW WORDS
review	repay	unexpected	unhappy	unbroken	companies
recall	unknown	unable	unlock	unkind	enemies

review means “to view again,” **re-**
place means “to place back,” etc. The
prefix **un-** usually means “not,” so
unkind means “not kind,” **unlucky**
means “not lucky,” etc.

1. Say and write your words.
2. Draw a line under each prefix.

B * STUDY HELPS

1. Write **expected**, **happy**, and **kind**. Add the **un-** prefix to each.
2. Write words in which **k** before **n** is silent, the **əl** sound is spelled **le**, the **k** sound is spelled **ck**.
3. Write **company** and **enemy**.

Now write their plural forms. What happens to the final **y**?

4. Write **turn**, **view**, **call**, **place**, and **pay**. Add the **re-** prefix to each.
5. Add the **un-** prefix to **load**, **tie**, and **broken**.
6. Read *Words Are Interesting* and study the *Dictionary Helps*.

C * TRIAL TEST

D * MORE WORDS FOR GOOD SPELLERS

Study any words you missed for **C**. Write them correctly.

WORDS ARE INTERESTING

Unexpected shows how words are built up. The *pec* is from the Latin word *spectare*, which means “to look at.” *Ex* means “out.” *Un* means “not.” So, *unexpected* is not-out-to-look-at, or “something not looked for.”

DICTIONARY HELPS

Suppose you looked up the word **unexpected** in the dictionary and found:

un·ex·pect·ed (un'eks pek'tid), *adj.* Not expected.

The dictionary used some form of the root word **expect** in the definition. Before you can understand the meaning of the word **unexpected**, you will need to know the meaning of the root word. You may find it necessary to look up the word **expect**.

ex·pect (eks pekt'), *v.* To look for; think something will happen.

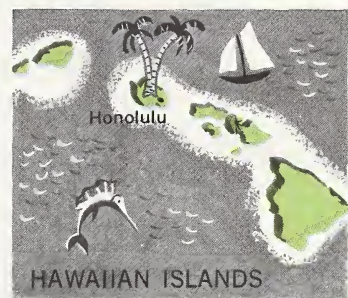
The meaning of the root word **expect** helps you to understand the definition given under **unexpected**.

Study this page if your teacher assigns it.



Ha/wai/i	A/las/ka (Alas.)
Or/e/gon (Ore.)	Si/er/ra Ne/vad/a Mts.
Yo/sem/i/te	Wash/ing/ton (Wash.)
Yu/kon River	Cal/i/for/nia (Cal.)

Write in the subject words that match the letters on the map. Also write the abbreviations after each state.



1. Write the names of the states in which these cities are located—

- | | |
|------------------|-------------|
| a. Seattle | b. Eugene |
| c. Nome | d. Honolulu |
| e. San Francisco | |

2. The largest river in the largest state is the__.

3. A national park in California is __.

4. The 49th state to enter the U.S.A. was __.

5.

This is a map of __.

6.

This is a map of __.

E * FINAL TEST



What did I do wrong?

"Dre xite the write
won wen their x
too weighs two
right ah Homonym."

HANDWRITING HINTS

Do not write a's like o's, or o's like a's. Make the small loop in e, not in i. Do not write ou to look like ow. Write:



Compare your writing with the list.

beat	lead	stationery
capital	bury	weigh
course	plain	weight
flour	sight	rough
heels	scene	whether

REVIEW WORDS

sleigh
piece

A * WORDS YOU NEED

A *homonym* is a word which has the same pronunciation as another word but a different meaning and spelling. The words which are pro-

nounced like those in your list are **beet**, **capitol**, **coarse**, **flower**, **heals**, **led**, **berry**, **plane**, **site**, **seen**, **stationary**, **way**, **wait**, **ruff**, **slay**,

and **peace**. **Weather** and **whether** are not proper homonyms, since they are not pronounced exactly alike.

1. Write the words in your list.

2. Be able to tell how to correct the twelve misspelled words in the opening picture.

B * STUDY HELPS

For each sentence, write one word that means the same thing as the word, or words, in dark type. Beside that word, write its homonym, or near homonym.

1. He **struck** the bass drum.

2. It takes much **money** to start a business.

3. He tried to guess the **heaviness** of the package.

4. The texture of that cloth is **not fine**.

5. She baked with **ground-up grain**.

6. The doctor **cures** his patients.

7. We hope for **freedom from war**.

8. This is the **location** of the new house.

9. Which **direction** do I take?

10. He had to **place in the earth** his dead pet.

11. The road was **not smooth**.

12. Read *Words Are Interesting* and study the *Dictionary Helps*.

C * TRIAL TEST

WORDS: ^{ARE} INTERESTING

Our *gh* words, such as *sight*, come from the Anglo-Saxons, who pronounced *gh* something like *kh*, but spelled it with *h*. The conquering Norman French had no such sound and spelled it *gh* when they began to write Anglo-Saxon words. The *gh* spelling has remained in English, but most of our *gh*'s are now silent.

DICTIONARY HELPS

Suppose you looked up the word **slew** in the dictionary to learn its definition and found:

slew (slü). See **slay**.

If you want to know what **slew** means, you will have to look up the word **slay** and read its definition.

slay (slā), *v.* To kill: *Jack will slay the giant.* **slew, slain.**

The dictionary can help you with homonyms, too. It will show you that the word **sleigh** has the same pronunciation but quite a different meaning.

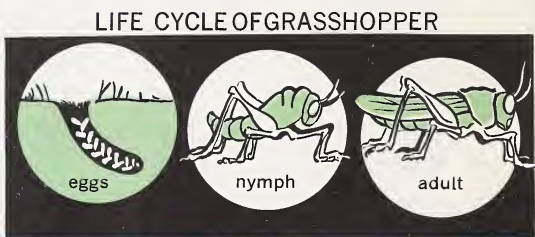
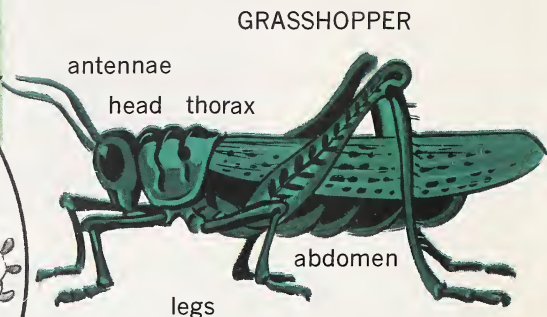
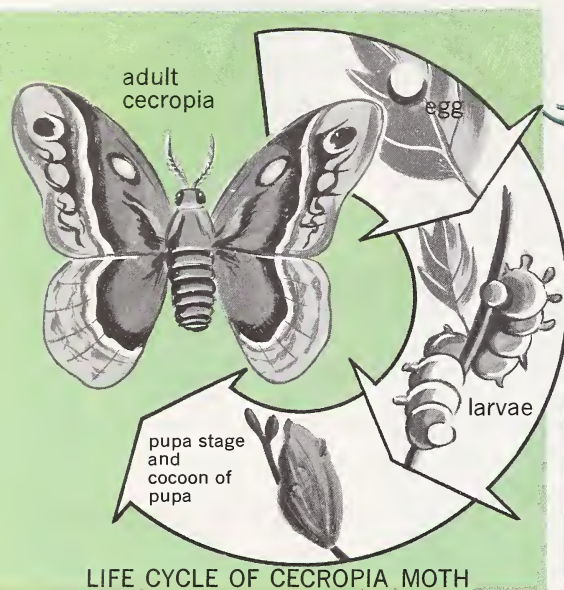
sleigh (slā), *n.* A carriage mounted on runners for use on snow or ice.

D * MORE WORDS FOR GOOD SPELLERS

Study any words you missed for C. Write them correctly.

Study this page if your teacher assigns it.

larva(e)	nymph	thorax
pupa(e)	adult	abdomen
cocoon	antenna(e)	



All insects have a body divided into three parts or sections. The two a grow from the head sections. The six legs are attached to the b, or middle section. The c is the third and largest part of the body.

Many insects grow and change before their life is complete. A moth,

for example, lays eggs. d hatch from the eggs, eventually spin e, change to f, and finally come out as g insects.

A grasshopper has only three stages to its life cycle. The young that hatch from a grasshopper's eggs look like the adult and are called hs.

1. Write the singular and the plural forms for two of the words whose plurals, using the Latin form, are made by adding **e** to the root word. Say the words.

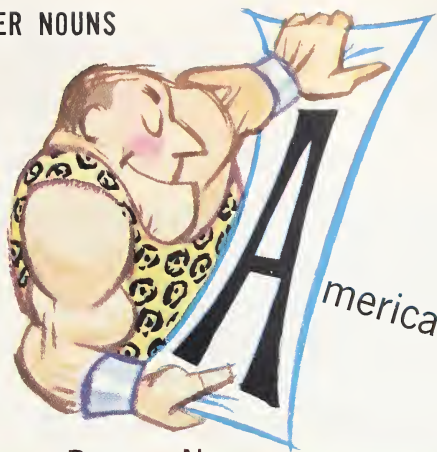
2. Write the words in which **ph** spells the **f** sound, **oo** spells the **ü** sound, and **x** spells the **ks** sounds.

E * FINAL TEST

UNIT 29 ABBREVIATIONS AND PROPER NOUNS



Abbreviation



Proper Noun

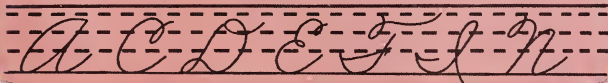
<i>avenue</i>	<i>P.S.</i>	<i>Indian</i>	<i>United States</i>
<i>Ave.</i>	<i>St.</i>	<i>America</i>	<i>U.S.</i>
<i>number</i>	<i>Co.</i>	<i>American</i>	<i>Washington, D.C.</i>
<i>No.</i>	<i>English</i>	<i>Columbus</i>	

HANDWRITING HINTS

Capital letters are as tall as the loop letters l and

b. Write these capital letters.

Compare your writing with the list.



REVIEW
WORDS

February

Wednesday

A ✦ WORDS YOU NEED

Abbreviations are short forms that stand for whole words.

Nouns are names of persons, places, or things. *Proper nouns* are names of particular persons, places,

or things. Proper nouns begin with capital letters.

Since abbreviations are often used with other words to make proper nouns, they often have capital letters

avenue	No.	Co.	America	United States	REVIEW WORDS
Ave.	P.S.	English	American	U.S.	February
number	St.	Indian	Columbus	Washington, D.C.	Wednesday

also. Find the words in your list that begin with capital letters.

1. Use the *Dictionary Helps* to find the word for which **P.S.** stands. What does the **D.C.** stand for in **Washington, D.C.**? For what do **St.** and **Co.** stand?

2. Say and write your words.

B * STUDY HELPS

1. Write out the words for which the abbreviations stand: **Ave.**, **No.**, **U.S.**, **P.S.**, **Co.**, **Feb.**

2. Write the abbreviations for **avenue**, **number**, **United States**, **street**, **company**, **postscript**. Remember to add the period to each abbreviation.

3. For each of the following sentences, write the word from your spelling list needed to complete that sentence.

a. The part of the world called — was discovered by —.

b. The capital of the United States is —.

c. The — colony of Jamestown had trouble with the warlike —.

d. George — was a great — whose birthday is — 22.

e. The fourth day of the week is named —.

4. Read *Words Are Interesting* and review the *Dictionary Helps*.

C * TRIAL TEST

WORDS: ^{ARE} INTERESTING

Although Christopher Columbus is given credit for discovering *America*, another Italian, Amerigo Vespucci, claimed to have reached the mainland of the new world before Columbus. He wrote a letter about the voyage. A German who was writing a geography put the letter into his book and suggested that the new land be called *America*, after Vespucci.

DICTIONARY HELPS

Like other words, abbreviations are printed in the dictionary in alphabetical order.

Co., Company.

D.C., District of Columbia.

P.S., Postscript; addition to a letter.

The dictionary can also help you with the writing of proper nouns. Proper nouns should always begin with capitals. The dictionary shows you this.

Eng·lish (ing'lish), *adj.* Having to do with England, its people, or their language.

D MORE WORDS FOR GOOD SPELLERS

Study any words you missed for C. Write them correctly.

Study this page if your teacher assigns it.

Newfoundland	Canada	Montreal
Nova Scotia	Ontario	Ottawa
St. Lawrence	Quebec	Toronto
province		



North of the U.S. lies a. This country is not divided into states, but into b. The two big eastern provinces are c and d. The most eastern part of Canada is the small province of e. The island of f lies off

the coast. Most people live in the valley of the g. h is the country's capital. i and j are the two biggest cities.

Write the subject words in doing the exercise.

1. Write the name of the province in which **qu** spells the **kw** sounds.

2. The name of the province which means "New Scotland" is ____.

3. The "new found land" is ____.

4. Write the city name in which all vowels are **o**. Mark the vowel with the long **o** sound.

5. The subject word in which all vowels are **a** is ____.

E FINAL TEST

25

sunny helpful
muddy cheerful
mighty wonderful
lucky kindness
healthy goodness
useful sickness
playful darkness
happiness

26

battle
candle
circle
couple
eagle
measles
possible
rifle
settle
terrible
trouble
turtle
whistle
puzzle
Bible

27

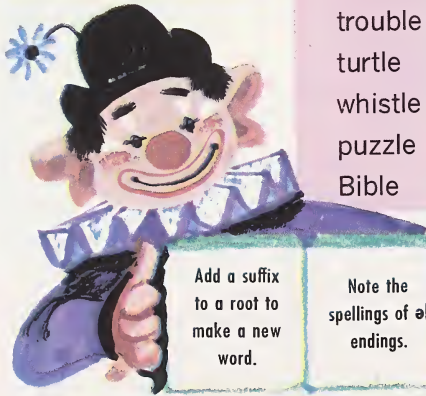
return
review
recall
replace
repay
unknown
unload
unexpected
unable
untie
unhappy
unlock
unlucky
unbroken
unkind

28

beat
capital
course
flour
heels
lead
bury
plain
sight
scene
stationery
weigh
weight
rough
whether

29

avenue
Ave.
number
No.
P.S.
St.
Co.
English
Indian
America
American
Columbus
United States
U.S.
Washington, D.C.



Add a suffix
to a root to
make a new
word.

Note the
spellings of all
endings.

Add a prefix
to a root to
make a new
word.

Spell
the right
homonym.

Abbreviations
need periods;
proper nouns
need capitals.



A * REVIEW YOUR NEW WORDS

1. Study the words in Units 25–29 to be sure that you can spell them all.

2. Write these words, with the **-y** or **-ness** suffix added to each.



3. Write the abbreviations for **postscript** and **street**.

4. Write the words represented by these pictures. Since they have homonyms, be sure to spell the correct word.



5. Prefixes are added to the beginning of words. Write the words pic-

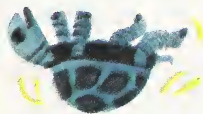
tured. Add prefixes meaning “not” or “again” to each word which you have written.



6. These words end in the **ol** sound. Write the words.



7. Write the words needed to complete these titles. The words come from Unit 26.



a. Two ___
having a ___

b. A ___ in ___



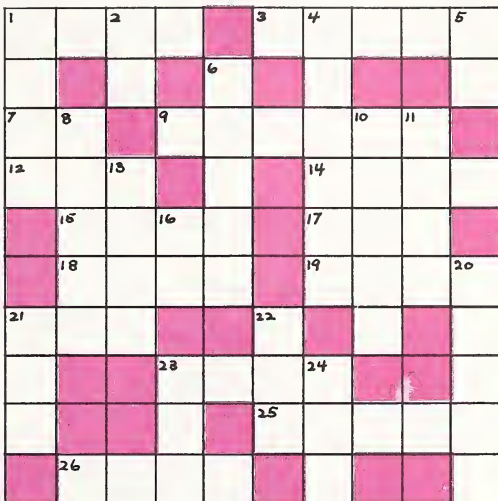
c. A ___ with ___

d. Reading the ___
with a ___

8. Add the **-y** or the **-ful** suffix to **sun**, **mud**, **health**, **wonder**, and **play**.

9. Write **known**, **expected**, **tie**, and **able** with the prefix **un-**.

10. Solve the following crossword puzzle. Many of the words are from Unit 28.



ACROSS

1. Homonym of **beat**
3. Homonym of **seen**
7. Exclamation of surprise
9. Homonym of **flowers**
12. Homonym of **toe**
14. Homonym of **rode**
15. Homonym of **reign**
17. Homonym of **son**
18. Homonym of **sight**
19. Hens lay them
21. Antonym of **dry**
23. Homonym of **heal**
25. Homonym of **way**
26. Homonym of **scene**
4. Homonym of **coarse**
5. Plural ending
6. Homonym of **plain**
8. Homonym of **hoarse**
10. Homonym of **ruff**
11. Past time of **sing**
13. Homonym of **weight**
16. Word meaning the thing spoken about
20. Homonym of **site**
21. Homonym of **weigh**

DOWN

1. Homonym of **beet**
2. Verb ending, showing past time
22. Homonym of **do**
23. Homonym of **ho**
24. Homonym of **lead**

11. Make nouns of **happy**, **dark**, **sick**, **good**, and **kind** by adding the **-ness** suffix.

B * REVIEW YOUR SUBJECT WORDS

Montana (Mont.)	Ferdinand Magellan	Hawaii	larva(e)	Newfoundland
Wyoming (Wyo.)	Vasco da Gama	Alaska (Alas.)	pupa(e)	Nova Scotia
New Mexico (N.Mex.)	Christopher Columbus	Oregon (Ore.)	cocoon	St. Lawrence
Colorado (Colo.)	Hernando De Soto	Yosemite	nymph	province
Arizona (Ariz.)	Father Marquette	Yukon River	adult	Canada
Yellowstone	Vasco de Balboa	Sierra Nevada Mts.	antenna(e)	Ontario
Utah (Ut.)	René La Salle	Washington (Wash.)	thorax	Quebec
Nevada (Nev.)	Louis Joliet	California (Cal.)	abdomen	Montreal
				Ottawa
				Toronto

Answer with subject words.

1. A caterpillar shell
2. After the larva stage, an insect is a__.
3. Canada's capital
4. Canada's "states"
5. In area, our largest state is__.
6. Our 50th state
7. Where is the Grand Canyon?
8. And where is Pike's Peak?
9. The national park in Wyoming
10. And the one in California
11. California's biggest mountains
12. First European at the Pacific
13. Important river in Canada
14. An explorer-priest

C * REVIEW YOUR DICTIONARY SKILLS

1. Write the meaning of each abbreviation: **Ave., No., Co.**
2. Which words must always begin with a capital? Write them.
christmas december washington america united states community february sunday number
3. Put the number of the definition beside the right word on your paper.
rough 1. position or place
sight 2. a collar of feathers
stationery 3. writing materials
site 4. not smooth
ruff 5. power of seeing

D * REVIEWING HANDWRITING SKILLS

1. Write: If you are healthy, you will be cheerful and full of happiness. Circle and compare the y's, f's and s's.

A C D E I F
N P S U W

2. Write and compare these capitals:

E * FINAL TEST

UNIT 31 DIVIDING WORDS INTO SYLLABLES

Watch my V C C V
syllable divider
work —

contest
enter
intend
invent
perfume
perhaps
person
picnic
captain
shelter
silver
order
subject
unless
harvest



HANDWRITING HINTS

Write each one of the smallest size letters the same height, one space high. The letters **p** and **t** should be two spaces high.

in en on per ———
← halfway

Compare your writing, letter by letter, with the samples shown. Check carefully the height of each letter.

REVIEW
WORDS

pennies

handkerchief

A * WORDS YOU NEED

Long words can usually be divided into parts, or syllables. The syllables are easier to spell than the long word. We can say the syllables and hear the parts.

When we look at a word to study it, we often see a vowel, two consonants, and a vowel. Usually we divide the word between the two consonants. The first syllable then ends with a

contest	invent	person	shelter	subject	REVIEW WORDS
enter	perfume	picnic	silver	unless	pennies
intend	perhaps	captain	order	harvest	handkerchief

consonant, and the vowel inside is seldom long.

1. As your teacher pronounces the words for you, listen to hear the syllables. See if you can tell where each syllable ends. Check with the Spelling Dictionary to see if you were right.

2. Write each word. Check your handwriting with that in the list.

B * STUDY HELPS

1. When words have two or more syllables, one syllable is accented and the others are usually not. The vowel sounds in the unaccented syllables are often hard to hear. Write the seven words which have the *second* syllable accented. Draw lines between the syllables.

2. Write the word— (a) with three

syllables; (b) in which the sound *tən* is spelled *tain*.

3. Write the thirteen new and review words with the accent on the *first* syllable. Draw a line under the three words which you also wrote for exercise 1. Are these words nouns or verbs for exercise 3? Look up these three words in the Spelling Dictionary to be sure you know the meaning of both the noun and the verb.

4. Read *Words Are Interesting* and study the *Dictionary Helps*.

C * TRIAL TEST

D * MORE WORDS FOR GOOD SPELLERS

Study any words you missed for C. Write them correctly.

WORDS: ^{ARE} INTERESTING

Shelter comes from two Anglo-Saxon words, one meaning "shield," and the other "a band." A band of men with shields could cover, defend, and protect.

DICTIONARY HELPS

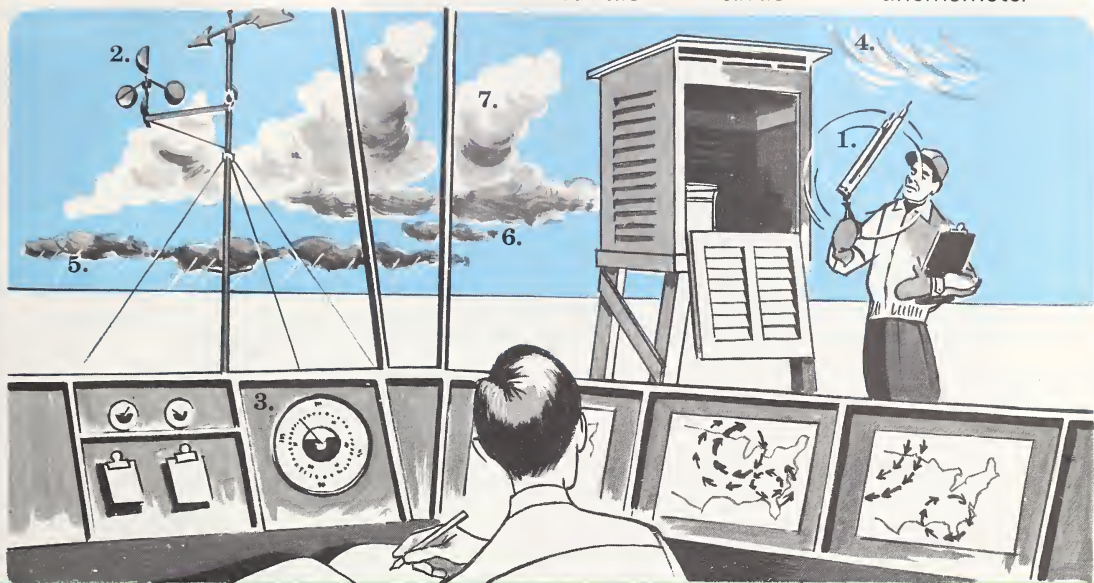
Sometimes words have the same spelling, but different pronunciations and meanings. The dictionary shows you this by giving different pronunciations for the entry word.

Notice that the noun and the verb are pronounced differently.

per·fume (pər'fūm), *n.* 1. Sweet odor: *the perfume of roses.* 2. Liquid having a sweet odor. (pər'fūm'), *v.* To fill with sweet odors. **perfumed, perfuming.**

Study this page if your teacher assigns it.

weather	nimbus	barometer
humidity	cumulus	hygrometer
stratus	cirrus	anemometer



Match the number with the kinds of clouds in the sky and the

weather instruments used at the weather station.

1. **Baros** is a Greek word meaning “weight.” **Meter** means “to measure.” Write the word which names an instrument used to measure the weight or pressure of the atmosphere.

2. **Hygros** is another Greek word. It means “wet” or “moist.” Write the word we get from the Greek which names an instrument used to measure the —, or the amount of moisture, in the atmosphere.

3. **Anemos** is a Greek word meaning “wind.” Write the word which names

an instrument used to measure the force or velocity of the wind.

4. Write the English words that come from these Latin words:

- a. **cumulare**, meaning “to heap up.”
- b. **stratum**, meaning “layer.”
- c. the word meaning “to curl.” It describes a thin, wispy cloud.
- d. **nimbus**, meaning “rainstorm.”

5. What is the near homonym of **whether**?

E * FINAL TEST

UNIT 32 MORE SYLLABLE DIVISION

HANDWRITING HINTS

As you write these vowel-consonant-vowel combinations be sure to keep the same amount of space between letters.

amo ass ati avo
spacing

ele eve ema

Watch my **V C V**
syllable divider
work —

<i>even</i>	<i>alone</i>
<i>famous</i>	<i>favor</i>
<i>hotel</i>	<i>remain</i>
<i>protect</i>	<i>station</i>
<i>tiger</i>	<i>reason</i>
<i>clothing</i>	<i>useless</i>
<i>elect</i>	<i>report</i>
<i>lazy</i>	

REVIEW WORDS

music

pupil

A * WORDS YOU NEED

In Unit 31 you divided words in which you had a vowel, two consonants, and a vowel. You divided the words between the two consonants. When the syllable ended with a consonant, the

vowel sound was not the long vowel sound.

The words in this list are all two-syllable words. Most of them contain a vowel, *one* consonant, and a

vowel. We usually divide these words *before* the consonant. Then the first vowel ends the syllable and is long.

1. As your teacher pronounces the words, listen to the syllables. Decide where the first syllables end. Check with the Spelling Dictionary to see if you were right.

2. Write each word.

B * STUDY HELPS

1. Write your words in alphabetical order and number them. Draw lines between the syllables. When the first syllable vowel is long, mark it with the long vowel mark (ˉ).

2. Add **ly** to **even**.

3. Write the word in which—

(a) **-shən** is spelled **-tion**; (b) **əs** is spelled **ous**; (c) the **i** sound is spelled by final **y**.

4. Make **-ing** words out of **elect**, **protect**, **remain**, and **report**.

5. Write the new words that end with the **ər** sound.

6. Write the root words found in **favorable**, **reasonable**, and **musical**.

7. Write the new word that ends in consonant twins. Change **se** to **n** and write this word. Draw a line between the parts of each word.

8. Read *Words Are Interesting* and study the *Dictionary Helps*.

C * TRIAL TEST

D * MORE WORDS FOR GOOD SPELLERS

Study any words you missed for C. Write them correctly.

DICTIONARY HELPS

WORDS ARE INTERESTING

Old French words like *hotel* had no *h* sound, but *h* was spelled (*herb*, *humor*). The English began saying the *h* sound except in common words like *hour* and *honest*. The English still say *ō tel'* while we say *hō tel'*.

Sometimes we use common expressions or combinations of words that are usually used together. The dictionary prints these combinations of words, with their special meanings, after the definition of the entry word.

Notice that the word divides before the consonant.

rea·son (rē'zən), *n.* 1. Cause; explanation. 2. Power to think: *The sick man has lost his reason.* 3. Right thinking: *The bad boy was finally brought to reason.* —*v.* To think things out: **It stands to reason** means it is reasonable and sensible. **Bring to reason** means cause to be reasonable. **By reason of** means on account of or because of. **In reason** means within reasonable limits.

Study this page if your teacher assigns it.

Ecuador (ek'wə dôr) Bolivia (bə liv'i ə)
Chile (chil'i) Peru (pə rū') Spanish



Spanish is the language of most Central and South American countries. In Spanish, one syllable is accented, but each syllable is spoken clearly. Words ending in vowels, or **-n**, or **-s** are accented on the second last syllable. Words ending in other consonants are accented on the last syllable. If the accent is on some other syllable, an accent sign must be written.

Spanish spelling is different from American spelling in several ways. Vowel letters are rarely silent, and they always spell these sounds:

Spanish Vowels:	a	e	i	o	u
	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓
Pronunciation:	ä	ā	ē	ō	ū

Spanish "strong" vowels are **a**, **e**, and **o**. Side by side, they form separate syllables. The **b** and **v** spell almost the same sound. The **c** spells the **k** sound before **a**, **o**, and **u**. **Ch** is a single sound, as in English.

Try to pronounce these South American countries as they would be



pronounced in Spanish. Pronounce them as Americans do.

Write the names of the four South American countries.

Name the country—

1. in which Lima is a famous old city.
2. in which Quito is the capital.
3. that produces the most tin.
4. with the longest Pacific coastline.

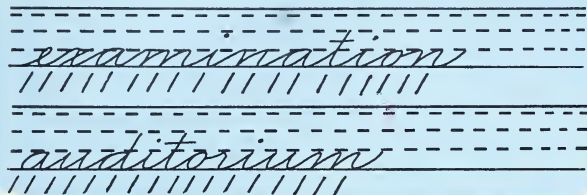
E * FINAL TEST

UNIT 33 HEARING SYLLABLES IN LONG WORDS

HANDWRITING HINTS

When you write long words like the ones in this unit, it is harder to keep the letters spaced as you should. Write your words. Mark off the spaces between letters. Are they the same? Compare your writing with the list.

It's easy when you break it into syllables.



an/ti/dis/es/tal/lish/men/tar/i/an/ism



*important
penmanship
plantation
separate
umbrella
secretary*

*auditorium
automobile
examination
government
hospital
education*

*probably
television
favorite*

REVIEW
WORDS

*electric
geography*

A * WORDS YOU NEED

When words have three or more syllables, be sure to say each syllable clearly. When you say each one, see

how it is spelled. Spell one syllable at a time. Then put them together to spell the long word.

important	separate	auditorium	government	probably	REVIEW WORDS
penmanship	umbrella	automobile	hospital	television	electric
plantation	secretary	examination	education	favorite	geography

1. Your teacher will pronounce your words slowly and carefully. Listen to each syllable. See how each syllable is spelled.

2. Write your words. Practice the *Handwriting Hints*.

B* STUDY HELPS

1. Write the ten three-syllable words and draw lines between the syllables.

2. Write the five four-syllable words and draw lines between the syllables.

3. Write the two five-syllable words and draw lines between the syllables.

4. Write the four words with the **-tion** and **-sion** suffixes. Circle each **-tion** or **-sion** suffix.

5. Write the words in which the **o** sound is spelled by **au**.

6. Write **separate**. Write it with the **-ly** suffix. Write it as an **-ing** word.

7. Which spelling word means—

- liked best?
- more likely than not?
- a system of ruling?
- to keep apart?

8. Write **automobile** and **penmanship** and draw lines between the parts. Be able to tell the meaning of each word from its parts.

9. Read *Words Are Interesting* and study the *Dictionary Helps*.

C* TRIAL TEST

WORDS: ARE INTERESTING

Television comes from the Greek *tele*, meaning “far off,” and *vision*, from a Latin word which means “seeing.” *Television* is “far off seeing.”

DICTIONARY HELPS



This fraction means that the picture of the umbrella is only $\frac{1}{24}$ as large as a real umbrella, or that a real umbrella is 24 times larger than the picture.

To help you understand a word meaning, some dictionaries often give a picture with the definition. Below the picture, you may see a fraction that gives you some idea of the size of the real object.

um·brel·la (um brel'ə), *n.* Light, folding frame covered with cloth used to protect against rain or sun.

D * MORE WORDS FOR GOOD SPELLERS

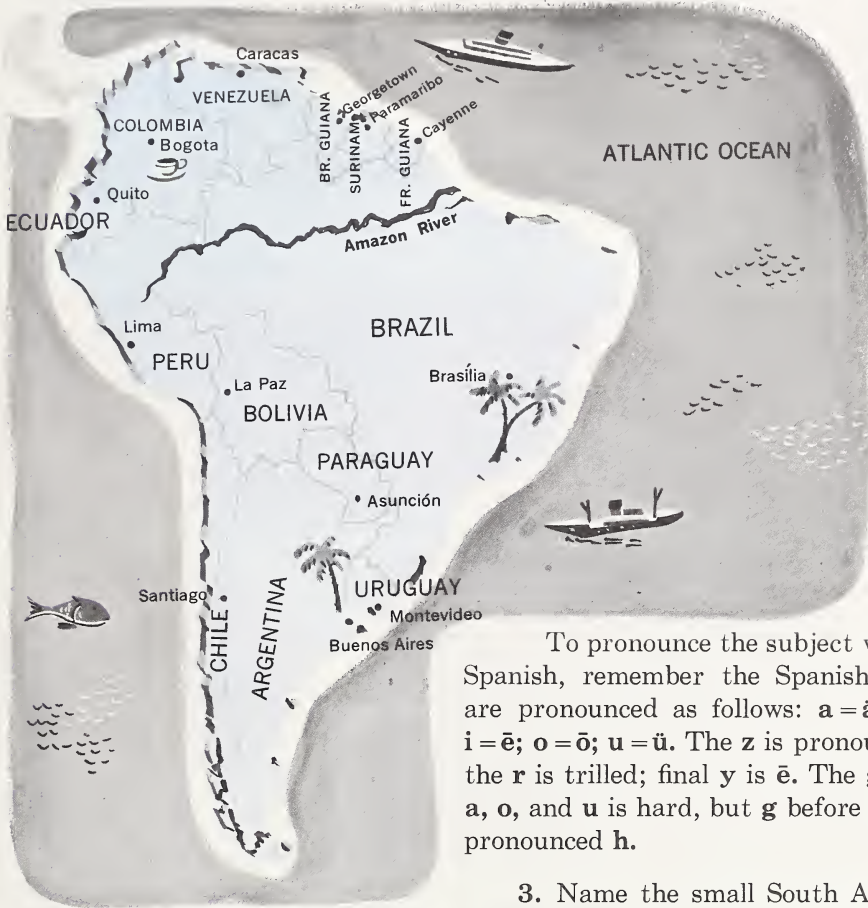
Study any words you missed for C. Write them correctly.

Brazil (brə zil') Uruguay (ūr' ə gwā)

Argentina (är' jən tē' nə)

Paraguay (par' ə gwā)

Amazon (am' ə zon) River



To pronounce the subject words in Spanish, remember the Spanish vowels are pronounced as follows: **a = ā; e = ē; i = ĩ; o = ō; u = ũ.** The **z** is pronounced **s**; the **r** is trilled; final **y** is **ē**. The **g** before **a, o, and u** is hard, but **g** before **e** or **i** is pronounced **h**.

1. Name the large South American country in which—

- a. Portuguese is spoken.
- b. Buenos Aires is the capital.

2. The largest river in the world is the ____.

3. Name the small South American country which—

- a. is on the Atlantic between Brazil and Argentina.
- b. touches Brazil, Argentina, and Bolivia.

E * FINAL TEST

UNIT 34 UNEXPECTED SPELLINGS



group
grew
fruit
whom



grüp
grü
früt
hüm

meant
mind
none
post

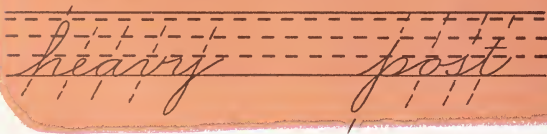
wild
dead
fruit
ski

soft
whom
oven
spread

group
gloves
grew

HANDWRITING HINTS

Write your words. Lay your ruler through each letter and draw dotted lines to show the slant. If the slant is not always the same, re-write the words until they slant like these:



REVIEW
WORDS

heavy
soldier

A * WORDS YOU NEED

You know the sounds that the letters usually spell. When you study a word, you can see if it is spelled as you expect it to be. If it is, the spelling will be easy to remember.

If a word has an unusual spelling, note *how* it is different from the spelling you would expect to find. When you do, you will find the spelling easier to remember.

1. All of the words in your list have spellings you would not expect. Look at them carefully as your teacher pronounces them. Notice *how* the spellings are different from the ones you would expect to see.

2. Write your words as usual. Follow the *Handwriting Hints*.

B * STUDY HELPS

1. When two vowels are together in a word, you expect the first to be long and the second to be silent. Why are the spellings of **meant**, **dead**, **spread**, and **heavy** unexpected? Write these words.

2. Single vowels inside of words are usually short. Why are the spellings of **mind**, **post**, and **wild** unexpected? Write these words.

3. Why are the spellings of **oven** and **gloves** unexpected? Write these words.

4. Why are the spellings of **fruit**, **whom**, **group**, and **grew** unexpected? Write these words.

5. Which vowel sound would you expect **o** to spell in **none**? In **soft**? What are the vowel sounds? Write the words and their dictionary spellings.

6. Read *Words Are Interesting* and study the *Dictionary Helps*.

C * TRIAL TEST

D * MORE WORDS FOR GOOD SPELLERS

Study any words you missed for C. Write them correctly.

WORDS: ARE INTERESTING

Ski comes from Norway and at one time meant "snow-shoe." There, and in Sweden, *ski* is pronounced *shē*. The English often pronounce it that way also.



DICTIONARY HELPS

The dictionary shows special usage of some words by indicating how, when, or where they are used.

This means that **spread** with this definition is used in everyday speech but not in formal speaking or writing.

spread (sprɛd), *v.* 1. To stretch out; open out. 2. To cover with a thin layer. **spread, spreading**. — *n.* 1. Width; extent. 2. Covering for a bed or table. 3. Food put on the table; a feast. (Used in common talk.) **Spread oneself** means to try hard to make a good impression. (Used in common talk.)

The dictionary may also use these terms:

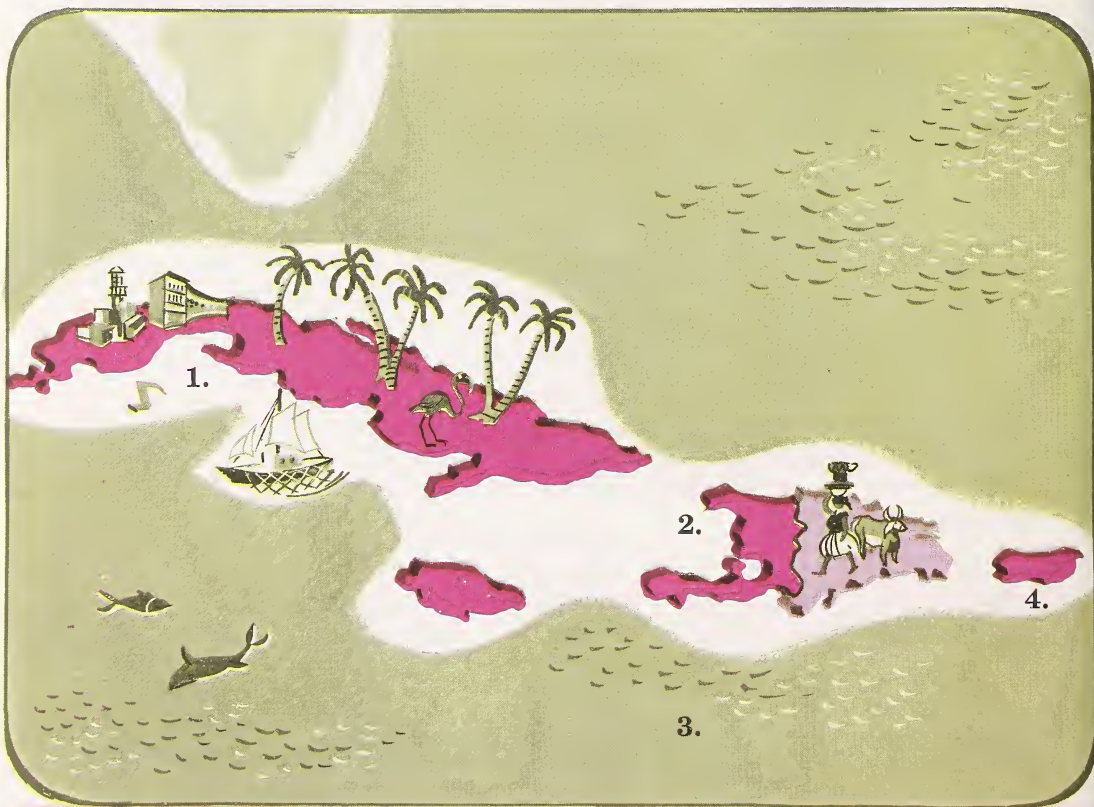
(Old use) — The word or meaning is found in old stories but is not used in this way at present.

(Used in poetry) — The word or meaning is used in poems.

(Slang) — The word is used in careless speech.

The subject words are **Cuba**, **Haiti**, and **Puerto Rico**, three of the island countries of the **West Indies** in the **Caribbean Sea**. Study the American pronunciations.

Cuba (kū' bə) Haiti (hā' ti)
 Puerto Rico (pwer' tō rē' kō)
 West Indies Caribbean Sea
 (kar'ə bē' ən or kə rib' i ən sē)



Write four of your subject words to match the numbers on the map.

1. —, —, and — — are three island countries of the — — group.

2. These — — islands lie between the Atlantic Ocean and the — Sea.

3. **Puerto** means “port” in Spanish, and **rico** means “rich.” So, — — means “rich port.”

E ✱ FINAL TEST

UNIT 35 MORE UNEXPECTED SPELLINGS

rough → gh = f ?
 women → o = i ?
 motion → ti = sh ?



niece
 breath
 ahead
 against
 above

theater
 movie
 sugar
 pleasure
 pleasant

special
 prison
 anxious
 appreciate
 adventure

HANDWRITING HINTS

Sometimes it is hard to keep long words touching the base line. As you write these words note whether your alignment is correct.

appreciate adventure
 ← halfway

REVIEW
 WORDS

bicycle
 furniture

A* WORDS YOU NEED

The words in your list again have unexpected spellings.

1. Say and write your words.

2. Study each word to see how the spelling is different from what you would expect.

niece	against	movie	pleasant	anxious	REVIEW WORDS
breath	above	sugar	special	appreciate	bicycle
ahead	theater	pleasure	prison	adventure	furniture

B * STUDY HELPS

1. When two vowels are together in a word, what sound do you expect to hear? How would you expect to pronounce **niece**, **breath**, **ahead**, **against**, **theater**, and **pleasant**? Write these words.

2. How is the **sh** sound usually spelled? Say these words to yourself in order to hear the **sh** sound: **sugar**, **special**, **anxious**, **appreciate**. Write them. Underline the letters making **sh**.

3. Write the dictionary spellings of **pleasure** and **prison**. Now write the words as they are spelled.

4. Be able to tell which vowel sound **o** spells in **above** and **movie**. Write the words and their dictionary spellings.

5. Write **furniture** and **adventure**. Underline the letters that spell **chør**.

6. Read *Words Are Interesting* and study the *Dictionary Helps*.

C * TRIAL TEST

D * MORE WORDS FOR GOOD SPELLERS

Study any words you missed for C. Write them correctly.

WORDS ARE INTERESTING

Theater comes from a Greek word meaning "to see." It is also spelled *theatre*. Accent the first syllable, never the second.



DICTIONARY HELPS

Throughout all of your spelling units, you have been looking up words in the dictionary. Perhaps you have been wondering where all of the words came from. It is fun to trace the history of words, and one of the main purposes of a dictionary is to preserve the history of the words in our language. Many dictionaries show the history of the word in square brackets before the definition. The language from which the word came is also given.

Sugar came from the Medieval Latin (ML.) word **succarum**, from Arabic (Ar.) and Persian (Per.) from Sanskrit (Skr.) **sarkara**. It originally meant "gravel and grit."

sug·ar (shùg'ər), *n.* [ML. *succarum*, from Ar. and Per. from Skr. *sarkara* gravel, grit.] Sweet crystals made chiefly from sugar cane or sugar beets.

In Spanish, **Mexico** is **Méjico** (mā'hē kō) and **Panama** is **Panamá** (pā nā mā').

Study the American pronunciations and spellings.

Mexico (mek' sə kō) Panama (pan' ə mā)

Guatemala Honduras Colombia
(gwä'tə mä'lə) (hon dūr' əs) (kə lum' bi ə)

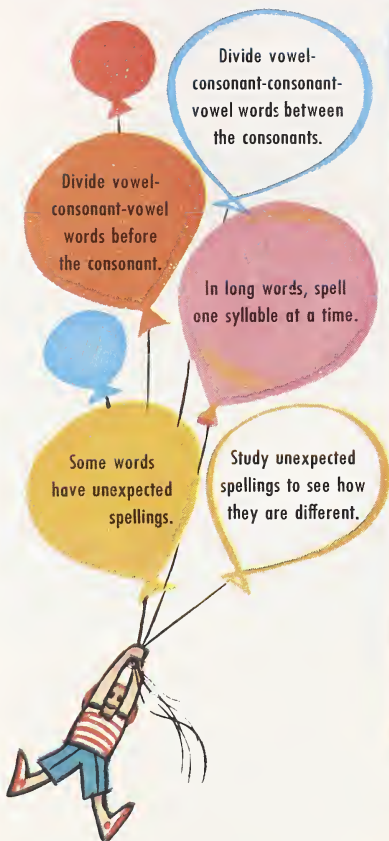
Venezuela (ven' ə zwē' lə or ven' ə zwā' lə)



Copy the numbers on the map. Write the name of each country, the gulf, the sea, and the isthmus beside

its map number. Check the spelling.

E * FINAL TEST



31

contest
enter
intend
invent
perfume
perhaps
person
picnic
captain
shelter
silver
order
subject
unless
harvest

32

even
famous
hotel
protect
tiger
clothing
elect
lazy
alone
favor
remain
station
reason
useless
report

33

important
penmanship
plantation
separate
umbrella
secretary
auditorium
automobile
examination
government
hospital
education
probably
television
favorite

34

meant
mind
none
post
wild
dead
fruit
ski
soft
whom
oven
spread
group
gloves
grew

35

niece
breath
ahead
against
above
theater
movie
sugar
pleasure
pleasant
special
prison
anxious
appreciate
adventure

A * REVIEW YOUR NEW WORDS

1. Study the words in Units 31-35 to be sure that you can spell them all.

2. Write these words of the VCCV pattern. Draw lines to divide the words which you have written into syllables.



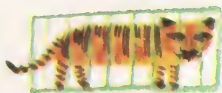
3. Write the words represented by the following pictures. Spell them syllable by syllable.



4. Write these words and notice the unexpected spellings.



5. These words are in the VCV pattern. Write them and draw lines between the syllables.



6. Note how the spellings of these words differ from the expected spellings. Write the words.



7. Write antonyms from Units 32, 34, and 35 for **tame**, **alive**, **hard**, **behind**, **below**, **unknown**, and **useful**.

8. Write synonyms from the word list of Unit 35 for **jail** and **worried**.

9. Unscramble these Unit 33 words. The colored letters make the boy's answer.



lobbyrap

toimurudia

peatsera

etixanamino

evatifor

lionaptant

lumalerb

acutioned

sphennapim

syrecreta

hipalots

sleetivion

emgronvent

bloomietau

B * REVIEW YOUR SUBJECT WORDS

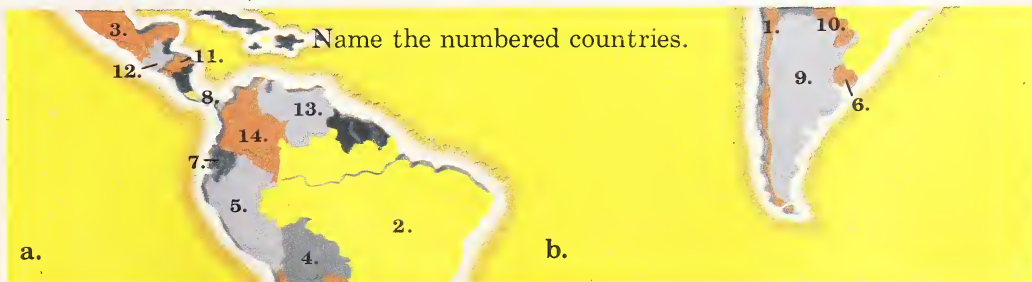
weather
humidity
stratus
nimbus
cumulus
cirrus
barometer
hygrometer
anemometer

Ecuador
Bolivia
Chile
Peru
Spanish

Brazil
Uruguay
Argentina
Paraguay
Amazon River

Cuba
Haiti
Puerto Rico
West Indies
Caribbean Sea

Mexico
Panama
Guatemala
Honduras
Colombia
Venezuela



C * REVIEW YOUR DICTIONARY SKILLS

1. These exercises will show if you can find a word in a dictionary.

a. If the guide words of a dictionary page were **cape** and **clam**, which words would be on that page: **case**, **cup**, **creek**, **cent**, **chest**? Write them.

b. How could you learn what **flowerless** meant if it were not an entry?

2. These exercises will show if you can use dictionary pronunciations.

a. Suppose you looked up **subject**:

•**sub-ject** (sub'jikt), *n.* 1. Something thought about, discussed, and studied. 2. Person under power and control of another. 3. Word or words that perform or receive action of the verb. 4. Person or thing that undergoes or experiences something. —*adj.* Under some power or influence. (səb jekt'), *v.* To bring under some power or influence.

Write which pronunciation you would use for each sentence, first or second (1 or 2).

- The baby is **subject** to colds.
- They **subjected** him to torture.
- A noun may be the **subject** of a sentence.

D * REVIEW YOUR HANDWRITING SKILLS

1. Write these words:

famous reason

Be sure that your **o**'s and **a**'s cannot be confused. Do your **m**'s and **n**'s have round humps and your **r**'s and **s**'s points?

b. Write the pronunciation of **perhaps**, **tiger**, **pleasure**, **prison**, **even**, **neighbor**, and **fountain**. Circle the vowel symbol found in all of these words.

3. These exercises will show if you know how to use the dictionary for spelling.

a. Write these words. Show the different ways each can be divided at the end of a line by drawing lines for the divisions. The first one is given.

un/ex/pect/ed

unexpected automobile

appreciate television

education favorite

b. Write two ways to spell **theater**, circling the more common spelling.

c. Which words have regular plurals? Write the four words and underline those whose plurals are regular.

handkerchief niece thrush calf

2. Write these words:

pleasant perhaps

Are all the small letters the same size? Have your **p**'s good loops?

E * FINAL TEST

abdomen



- **ab·do·men** (ab'də mən; or ab dō'mən), *n.* 1. Part of the body containing the stomach, intestines, and other digestive organs; belly. 2. Last of the three parts of an insect's body.
- **a·bove** (ə buv'), *adv.* 1. In a higher place. 2. Higher than. 3. More than. —*adj.* Being above. —*prep.* In a higher place than.
- **ac·id** (as'id), *n.* 1. Chemical substance that unites with a base to form a salt. 2. Sour substance. —*adj.* 1. Having the properties of an acid. 2. Sour; sharp taste.
- **ad·dress** (ə dres'; or ad'res for *n.* 2), *n.* 1. A speech. 2. Place to which mail is directed. —*v.* 1. To speak to or write to. 2. To write on a package or envelope where it is to be sent.
- **ad·i·ron·dack Moun·tains** (ad'ə ron'dak moun'tənz), *n. pl.* Mountains in northeastern New York State.
- **ad·jec·tive** (aj'ik tiv), *n.* Word used to qualify or limit a noun or pronoun. —*adj.* 1. Of an adjective. 2. Used as an adjective.
- **a·dult** (ə dult'; or ad'ult), *adj.* 1. Grown-up; having full size and strength. 2. Of or for adults. —*n.* 1. Grown-up person. 2. Full-grown plant or animal.
- **ad·ven·ture** (ad ven'chər), *n.* 1. Bold and difficult undertaking. 2. Unusual experience. —*v.* 1. To dare to do. 2. To venture; dare. **adventured, adventuring.**
- **ad·verb** (ad'vərb), *n.* Word that expresses time, place, manner, degree, or circumstance.
- **af·ter·ward** (af'tər wərd), *adv.* Afterwards; later.
- **a·gainst** (ə genst'), *prep.* 1. In opposition to: *The soldiers fought against the enemy.* 2. Upon: *Rain beat against the house.* 3. In preparation for.
- **age** (āj), *n.* 1. Time of life. 2. Length of life. 3. Particular period of life. 4. Period in history: *The Ice Age.* —*v.* 1. To grow old. 2. To make old. **aged, aging.**
- **ag·ri·cul·ture** (ag'rə kul'chər), *n.* Farming; raising of crops and livestock.
- **a·head** (ə hed'), *adv.* 1. In front of. 2. Forward: *Go ahead with your plans.* 3. In advance.
- **air·port** (ār'pōrt'), *n.* Place where airplanes land and take off.
- **Al·a·bam·a** (al'ə bam'ə), *n.* A southern state of the United States. *Capital:* Montgomery. *Abbr.* Ala.
- **A·las·ka** (ə las'kə), *n.* The forty-ninth state of the United States. *Capital:* Juneau. *Abbr.* Alas.
- **Al·le·ghe·ny** (al'ə gā'ni; or al'ə gā'ni), *n.* 1. A mountain range in Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, and West

Arkansas

- Virginia. 2. A river in western Pennsylvania, flowing into the Ohio River at Pittsburgh.
- **a·lone** (ə lōn'), *adj.* 1. Apart from others. 2. Without anyone or anything else. **Let alone** means not to mention, touch, or pay attention to.
- **al·though** (əl THō'), *conj.* Though; even if.
- **al·ti·tude** (al'tə tūd; or al'tə tūd), *n.* 1. Height above the earth's surface. 2. Height above sea level.
- **Am·a·zon** (am'ə zon; or am'ə zən), *n.* 1. The largest river in the world, flowing across Brazil into the Atlantic. 2. In Greek legend, one of a race of strong women warriors.
- **A·mer·i·ca** (ə mer'ə kə), *n.* 1. The United States. 2. North America. 3. North America and South America.
- **A·mer·i·can** (ə mer'ə kən), *adj.* 1. Of or belonging to the United States. 2. Of or pertaining to both North and South America. —*n.* Person born or living in America.
- **a·mong** (ə mung'), *prep.* 1. In the company of. 2. With one another: *Don't fight among yourselves.*
- **an·e·mom·e·ter** (an'ə mom'ə tər), *n.* Instrument for measuring the speed or pressure of the wind.
- **an·gel** (ān'jəl), *n.* 1. Messenger from God. 2. Person like an angel. 3. A spirit.
- **an·nounce·ment** (ə nouns'mənt), *n.* 1. Act of announcing. 2. Something announced by public or formal notice.
- **an·ten·na** (an ten'ə), *n.* 1. One of two feelers on the head of an insect, lobster, etc. 2. Aerial; long wires used in television and radio for sending or receiving electric waves. *pl.* antennae (an ten'ē) for 1, antennas for 2.
- **anx·i·ous** (angk'shəs), *adj.* 1. Worried because of what may happen. 2. Wishing very much.
- **Ap·pa·la·chian Moun·tains** (ap'ə lā'chən; or ap'ə lach'en moun'tənz), *n. pl.* Chief mountain system in eastern North America.
- **ap·pre·ci·ate** (ə prē'shī āt), *v.* 1. To enjoy; think highly of: *He appreciates good music.* 2. To have an opinion of the quality or value of. **appreciated, appreciating.**
- **Ar·gen·ti·na** (ār'jən tē'nə), *n.* Country in South America. *Capital:* Buenos Aires.
- **Ar·i·zo·na** (ar'ə zō'nə), *n.* A southwestern state of the United States. *Capital:* Phoenix. *Abbr.* Ariz.
- **Ar·kan·sas** (ār'kən sō; also ār kan'zəs for 2), *n.* 1. A southern state of the United States. *Capital:* Little Rock. *Abbr.* Ark. 2. A river flowing from Colorado into the Mississippi.

hat, āge, cāre, fār; let, ēqual, tērm; it, Ice; hot, ōpen, ōrder, oil, out; cup, pūt, rūle, ūse; ch, child; ng, long; th, thin; ʔH, then; zh, measure. ə represents a in about, e in taken, i in pencil, o in lemon, u in circus.

- **ar·rive** (ə rīv'), *v.* To reach the end of a journey; come to a place. **arrived, arriving.**
- **art** (ärt), *n.* 1. Drawing; painting; sculpture. 2. Skill; human skill: *John is learning the art of gardening.* Fine arts include painting, sculpture, literature, music, dancing, etc. **Black art** means evil magic.
- **art·ist** (är'tist), *n.* 1. Person who paints pictures. 2. Person who is skilled in any of the fine arts, such as music, literature, or sculpture. 3. Person with skill.
- **at·tack** (ə tak'), *v.* 1. To set upon to hurt; go against as an enemy. 2. To go at with vigor. —*n.* Use of forceful language in order to harm.
- **at·tend** (ə tend'), *v.* 1. To be present at. 2. To apply oneself: *John, attend to your work.* 3. To wait on; go with: *The maids will attend the queen.* 4. To go with as a result: *Success attends hard work.*
- **au·di·to·ri·um** (ô'də tō'ri əm), *n.* Large room or hall for an audience.
- **au·to·mo·bile** (ô'tə mə bēl'; or ô'tə mō' bēl), *n.* Motor car or passenger car with built-in motor.
- **au·tumn** (ô'təm), *n.* Season of the year between summer and winter.—*adj.* Of autumn; coming in autumn.
- **Ave.,** Avenue.
- **av·e·nue** (av'ə nü; or av'ə nū), *n.* 1. Wide street. 2. Road or walk bordered by trees. 3. Way of approach.
- **av·er·age** (av'ər ij), *n.* Medium of several things found by dividing their sums by the number of items: *The average of 10 and 2 and 3 is 5.* —*v.* To find the medium of. **averaged, averaging.** —*adj.* Usual: *an average student.*

* b *

- **bake** (bāk), *v.* 1. To cook by dry heat without exposing directly to the fire: *Mother promised to bake a cake.* 2. To harden by heat: *to bake bricks.* **baked, baking.**
- **Bal·bo·a** (bal bō'ə), *n.* 1. Vasco de, 1475-1517. Spanish explorer who discovered the Pacific in 1513. 2. Seaport in the Canal Zone.
- **bal·loon** (bə lūn'), *n.* Airtight bag filled with gas so it will float in the air. —*v.* To swell like a balloon.
- **band** (band), *n.* 1. Thin, flat strip of some material, used for binding or trimming: *The bands of iron went completely around the trunk.* 2. Stripe: *The cup had a gold band.* 3. Number of persons joined together. 4. Group of musicians. —*v.* To put a band on.
- **bang**¹ (bang), *v.* 1. To beat noisily. 2. To close or put down noisily: *He banged the cellar door.* 3. To make a loud, sudden noise.
- **bang**² (bang), *n.* Hair cut straight across the forehead.
- **bank**¹ (bangk), *n.* 1. Ridge of earth. 2. Great mass of anything: *The bank of snow was six feet high.* 3. Ground beside a river. —*v.* 1. To make an airplane slant its

- wings. 2. To cover a fire with ashes so it burns slowly.
- **bank**² (bangk), *n.* Place for keeping, lending, exchanging, and issuing money. —*v.* To put or keep money in a bank. **Bank** on means to depend on.
- **bar** (bär), *n.* 1. Evenly shaped piece of something solid, longer than it is wide. 2. Anything like a bar. 3. Anything that blocks. 4. Band of color. 5. Unit of rhythm in music. 6. Dividing line between two bars on the musical staff. 7. Place in court where prisoners are stationed for trial. 8. Lawyers as a group. 9. Counter or place where drinks are served to customers. —*v.* 1. To put bars across. 2. To exclude; forbid. **barred, barring.**
- **ba·rom·e·ter** (bə rom'ə tər), *n.* 1. Instrument for measuring the pressure of the air and determining the height above sea level and changes in weather. 2. Something that indicates changes.
- **bathe** (bāth), *v.* 1. To take a bath. 2. To give a bath to. 3. To go swimming. 4. To pour over; cover: *The valley was bathed in sunlight.* **bathed, bathing.**
- **bat·ter·y** (bat'ər i), *n.* 1. Any set of similar or connected things. 2. Set of one or more electric cells which produce electric current. 3. Set of big guns for combined action. 4. In baseball, the pitcher and catcher together. 5. Unlawful beating or threatening touch of another person. *pl.* batteries.
- **bat·tle** (bat'al), *n.* Fight between two armies. —*v.* To struggle; fight. **battled, battling.**
- **beach** (bēch), *n.* Almost flat shore over which water washes when high. —*v.* To run (a boat) ashore; draw up on the beach.
- **bead** (bēd), *n.* 1. Small piece of glass, metal, etc., with a hole through which it can be strung on a thread with others like it. 2. Any small, round drop or bubble: *Beads of sweat stood on his face.* 3. Bit of metal on barrel of gun to aim by. —*v.* To ornament with beads.
- **bean** (bēn), *n.* 1. Smooth, kidney-shaped seed used as a vegetable. 2. Long pod containing such seeds. 3. Any seed shaped like a bean.
- **beat** (bēt), *v.* 1. To strike; strike again and again. 2. To defeat; get the better of. 3. To mix by stirring. —*n.* Stroke or blow made again and again: *drum beat.*
- **be·came** (bi kām'). See **become.**
- **be·come** (bi kum'), *v.* 1. To come to be; grow to be. 2. To happen to: *What has become of the box of candy?* **became, becoming.**
- **bee** (bē), *n.* 1. An insect that makes honey. 2. A group gathering for work or amusement: *a spelling bee.*
- **beet** (bēt), *n.* Plant grown for its thick, fleshy root.
- **beg** (beg), *v.* 1. To ask for food, clothes, or money as a charity. 2. To ask earnestly. **begged, begging.**

bat, āge, cāre, fār; let, ēqual, tērm; it, īce; hot, ōpen, ōrder, oil, out; cup, pūt, rüle, ūse; ch, child; ng, long;

- **be·long** (bi lŏng'), *v.* 1. To be the property of. 2. To be a member or part of: *He belongs to the Boy Scouts.* 3. To have a proper place: *The book belongs on his shelf.*
- **belt** (belt), *n.* 1. Strip of leather or cloth worn around the body to support clothes or weapons. 2. Any broad strip or band: *the corn belt.*
- **ber·ry** (ber'fī), *n.* 1. Small juicy fruit with many seeds. 2. Dry seed or kernel. —*v.* To gather berries.
- **Bi·ble** (bi'bəl), *n.* 1. Book of sacred writings of Jewish and Christian religions. 2. Any book of sacred writings.
- **blan·ket** (blang'kit), *n.* 1. Soft woven covering. 2. Anything like a blanket: *A blanket of snow covered the earth.* —*v.* To cover with a blanket.
- **Bo·liv·i·a** (bə liv'ī ə), *n.* A country in western South America. *Capitals:* La Paz and Sucre.
- **Boone** (būn), *n.* Daniel, 1734-1820. Kentucky pioneer.
- **bow·le** (bou), *v.* 1. To bend head or body in greeting, respect, etc. 2. To bend: *Grandmother was bowed with age.* 3. To submit; yield: *We must bow to authority.* —*n.* Such a bending.
- **bow¹** (bou), *n.* Forward part of a ship, boat, or airplane.
- **bow²** (bō), *n.* 1. Weapon for shooting arrows. 2. Slender rod with horsehairs stretched on it for playing the violin. 3. Curve: *the bow of the lips.* 4. Loop or knot.
- **branch** (branch), *n.* The part of a tree which grows out of the trunk. —*v.* 1. To put out branches. 2. To divide: *The new road branches before the bridge.*
- **Bra·zil** (brə zil'), *n.* The largest country in South America. *Capital:* Brasília.
- **breath** (breth), *n.* 1. Air drawn into and forced out of the lungs. 2. Ability to breathe easily: *Climbing the stairs makes a person lose his breath.* 3. Slight movement of the air. *Under one's breath* means in a whisper. *In the same breath* means at the same time.
- **bull** (būl), *n.* 1. The male of beef cattle. 2. The male of the whale, elephant, seal, and other large animals.
- **bump** (bump), *v.* 1. To push, throw, or strike against something: *The children bumped against one another as they rushed out.* 2. To move (along) with bumps: *The car bumped along the rough road.* —*n.* 1. Heavy blow or knock. 2. A swelling: *the bump on his forehead.*
- **bunch** (bunch), *n.* Group of things of the same kind growing or fastened together, placed together, or thought of together: *a bunch of grapes; a bunch of thieves.* —*v.* 1. To come together in one place. 2. To bring together and make into a bunch.
- **bur·y** (ber'fī), *v.* 1. To place in the earth, in a tomb, or in the sea. 2. To plunge; sink. *buried, burying.*
- **busi·ness** (biz'nis), *n.* 1. Work; occupation. 2. Trade; buying and selling: *The new store is open for business.* 3. An industrial enterprise.

- **butte** (būt), *n.* Steep hill standing alone.

* c *

- **calf¹** (kaf), *n.* 1. Young cow or bull. 2. Leather made of the skin of a calf. *pl. calves.*
- **calf²** (kaf), *n.* Thick, fleshy part of the back of the leg below the knee. *pl. calves.*
- **Cal·i·for·nia** (kal'ə fŏrn'yə; or kal'ə fŏr'ni ə), *n.* 1. A western state of the United States on the Pacific Coast. *Capital:* Sacramento. *Abbr.* Cal. 2. The gulf east of Lower California.
- **calves** (kavz), *n. pl.* More than one calf.
- **Can·a·da** (kan'ə də), *n.* The country north of the United States. *Capital:* Ottawa. *Canadian:* A native of Canada.
- **can·dle** (kan'dəl), *n.* Stick of tallow or wax with a wick in it, burned to give light.
- **can·yon** (kan'yən), *n.* Narrow valley with high, steep sides, usually with a stream at the bottom.
- **cape¹** (kāp), *n.* Outer garment, or part of one, without sleeves, worn falling loosely from the shoulders.
- **cape²** (kāp), *n.* Point of land extending into the water.
- **cap·i·tal** (kap'ə təl), *n.* 1. City where the government of a country or state is located. 2. A form of letter of the alphabet used to begin a sentence or name of a person or place. 3. Amount of money or property a company or person uses in carrying on his business: *The radio company has a capital of \$50,000.* 4. Top part of a column. —*adj.* Best; excellent.
- **Cap·i·tol** (kap'ə təl), *n.* 1. Building in Washington in which Congress meets. 2. Building in which a state legislature meets.
- **cap·tain** (kap'tən), *n.* 1. Leader; chief. 2. Army officer in command of a company. 3. Officer in command of a ship. 4. Leader of a team in sports. —*v.* To lead or command as captain.
- **cap·ture** (kap'char), *n.* Act of capturing or being captured. —*v.* To make a prisoner of; take by force or trick. *captured, capturing.*
- **car·bon di·ox·ide** (kär'bən dī ok'sid), *n.* A heavy, colorless, odorless gas.
- **Car·ib·be·an Sea** (kar'ə bē'an; or kə rib'ī ən sē), *n.* Sea between Central America, the West Indies, and South America.
- **case¹** (kās), *n.* 1. A particular instance or condition, such as a brief illness: *a case of the measles.* 2. In time of: *in case of fire.* 3. Matter for a law court to decide.
- **case²** (kās), *n.* 1. Covering. 2. Quantity: *a case of soda.*
- **cel·e·brate** (sel'ə brāt), *v.* To observe a special day or time with proper activities. *celebrated, celebrating.*
- **cell** (sel), *n.* 1. Small room in a prison, convent, or

th, thin; ʦh, then; zh, measure. ə represents a in about, e in taken, i in pencil, o in lemon, u in circus.

- monastery. 2. Small, hollow place; *Bees store honey in honeycomb cells.* 3. Container holding materials for producing electricity by chemical action. 4. Unit of living matter. Animals and plants are made of small units called cells.
- **cel·lar** (sel'ər), *n.* Underground room or rooms, usually under a building.
- **cer·tain** (sēr'tən), *adj.* 1. Middle point. 2. Person, thing, or group in the middle position.
- **cen·tral** (sen'trəl), *adj.* 1. At the center; near the center. 2. Main; principal.
- **cer·tain** (sēr'tən), *adj.* 1. Sure. 2. Some: *Certain people do not like television.* 3. Known but not named.
- **chance** (chans), *n.* 1. Opportunity. 2. Fate; luck. —*v.* 1. To happen. 2. To risk. **chanced, chancing.**
- **change** (chānj), *v.* 1. To put in place of another; take in place of: *You can change a dollar for one hundred pennies.* 2. To make different. **changed, changing.** —*n.* Small coins.
- **check** (chek), *v.* 1. To hold back; control: *Bill learned to check his bad temper.* 2. To prove right or true by comparing. —*n.* Written order directing a bank to pay money to the person named: *He made out a check.*
- **cheer·ful** (chēr'fəl), *adj.* 1. Full of cheer; joyful; glad. 2. Pleasant; bringing cheer. 3. Willing.
- **Ches·a·peake Bay** (ches'ə pēk bā), *n.* Bay in Maryland and Virginia.
- **chest** (chest), *n.* 1. Part of a person's or animal's body enclosed by ribs. 2. Large box, with a lid.
- **Chil·e** (chil'i), *n.* Country in southwestern South America. *Capital:* Santiago.
- **chlo·rine** (klō'rēn), *n.* A greenish-yellow, bad-smelling gas, very irritating to the nose and throat.
- **choose** (chüz), *v.* 1. To pick out; select from a number. 2. To think fit: *She did not choose to go.* **chose, chosen, choosing.**
- **chop**¹ (chop), *n.* Slice of meat, especially of lamb, veal, or pork. —*v.* 1. To cut by blows: *chop the wood.* 2. To cut into small pieces. 3. To move in small, jerky waves. **chopped, chopping.**
- **chop**² (chop), *n.* Jaw: *The dog licked his chops.*
- **cir·cle** (sēr'kal), *n.* 1. A line every point of which is equally distant from a point within called a center. 2. A plane figure bounded by such a line. 3. A ring. 4. A number of people held together by the same interests: *He had a large circle of friends.* —*v.* To move in a circle. **circled, circling.**
- **cir·cuit** (sēr'kit), *n.* 1. A going around; trip around: *It takes a year for the earth to make a circuit of the sun.* 2. The way over which a person or group makes repeated journeys at certain times. 3. The part of the country through which such journeys are made. 4. The complete path over which an electric current flows. 5. Distance around any space; line enclosing an area.
- **cir·rus** (sir'əs), *n.* Very high, thin, fleecy cloud. *pl.* **cirri** (sir'i).
- **cit·rus** (sit'rəs), *n.* Any tree bearing lemons, limes, oranges, or any similar fruit. —*adj.* Of such trees.
- **clear** (klēr), *adj.* Unclouded, clean, and free from anything that makes it hard to see, hear, or understand. —*v.* To make clear.
- **cloth·ing** (klōt'h'ing), *n.* Clothes.
- **club** (klub), *n.* 1. Heavy stick of wood used as a weapon. 2. Stick or bat used in some games played with a ball. 3. Group of people joined together for some special purpose. 4. Building or room used by a club. —*v.* To beat with a club. **clubbed, clubbing.**
- **Co., Company.** **Smith and Co.** means Smith and Company.
- **coarse** (kōrs), *adj.* 1. Not fine: *coarse sand.* 2. Rough: *coarse cloth.* 3. Common; poor; inferior: *coarse food.* 4. Not delicate; crude; vulgar: *coarse language; coarse manners.*
- **co·coon** (kā kūn'), *n.* Silky case or shell made by worms or caterpillars.
- **cof·fee** (kōf'i), *n.* 1. A dark brown drink made from coffee seed. 2. The seeds from which the drink is made. 3. The tree or shrub on which the seeds grow.
- **col·lege** (kol'ij), *n.* 1. School that gives degrees. 2. School. 3. Building and grounds of a college.
- **Co·lom·bi·a** (kā lum'bi ə), *n.* A country in northwestern South America. *Capital:* Bogotá.
- **col·o·ny** (kol'ə ni), *n.* Settlement made by a group of people who leave their own homes to settle in another country but who remain citizens of their homeland. *pl.* **colonies.**
- **Col·o·rad·o** (kol'ə rad'ō; or kol'ə rā'dō), *n.* 1. A western state of the United States. *Capital:* Denver. *Abbr.* **Colo.** 2. A river flowing from this state into the Gulf of California.
- **Co·lum·bus** (kā lum'bəs), *n.* 1. Christopher, 1451-1506. Italian who discovered America in 1492. 2. Capital of Ohio.
- **comb** (kōm), *n.* 1. Short, narrow piece of metal, plastic, rubber, or other material, with teeth, used to arrange the hair. 2. Arrangement of cells made by bees in which they store honey. —*v.* To clean; take out the tangles; arrange with a comb.
- **con·duc·tor** (kən duk'tər), *n.* 1. Guide or leader; person who is conducting. 2. Person in charge of passengers on a train, a streetcar, or bus. 3. Something that transmits heat, sound, light, or electricity.

hat, āge, cāre, fār; let, ēqual, térm; it, Ice; hot, ōpen, ōrder, oil, out; cup, pūt, rŭle, ūse; ch, child; ng, long;

Connecticut

- **Con·nect-i·cut** (kə net'ə kət), *n.* A New England state of the United States. *Capital:* Hartford. *Abbr.* Conn.
- **con·so·nant** (kon'sə nənt), *n.* 1. Any letter of the alphabet that is not a vowel. *B, c, d,* and *f* are consonants. 2. Sound that such letter represents. —*adj.* Agreeing: *His actions were consonant with his beliefs.*
- **con·test** (kon'test), *n.* Trial of skill: *John won the swimming contest.* (kon test'), *v.* To dispute.
- **con·ver·sa·tion** (kon'vər sās'hən), *n.* Informal or friendly talk.
- **cook·y** or **cook·ie** (kük'ī), *n.* Small, flat, sweet cake. *pl.* cookies.
- **cool** (kül), *adj.* 1. Somewhat cold. 2. Not excited; calm: *He remained cool during the fire.* —*n.* Something cool. —*v.* 1. To make cool. 2. To become cool.
- **cop·per** (kop'ər), *n.* 1. A reddish metal that resists rust. 2. Something made of copper. 3. A reddish-brown color. —*adj.* Made of copper. —*v.* To cover with copper.
- **count** (kount), *v.* 1. To name numbers in order. 2. To add up; find the number of. 3. To use in reckoning; take account of: *Let's not count that game.* 4. To depend: *We count on your help.* 5. To have an influence; be of account or value: *Everything we do counts.* —*n.* 1. Total number. 2. Adding up; finding out how many.
- **cou·ple** (kup'əl), *n.* 1. Two things of the same kind; a pair. 2. A man and woman who are married, engaged, or partners in a dance. 3. Partners in a dance. —*v.* To join together: *to couple freight cars.* **coupled, coupling.**
- **course** (kōrs), *n.* 1. Direction taken. 2. A number of things arranged in some regular order: *Susan took a course in music.* **Of course** means surely or certainly.
- **cour·te·sy** (kér'tə si), *n.* 1. Polite behavior. 2. A polite, thoughtful act; favor. 3. Curtsy. *pl.* courtesies.
- **crawl** (krōl), *v.* 1. To move slowly, pulling body along the ground. 2. To move slowly on hands and knees.
- **creek** (krēk), *n.* Small stream.
- **crowd** (kroud), *n.* Large number of people together. —*v.* To push; shove.
- **Cu·ba** (kū'bə), *n.* Country on the largest island in the West Indies, south of Florida. *Capital:* Havana.
- **Cum·ber·land Moun·tains** (kum'bər lənd moun'tənz), *n. pl.* Plateau or section of the Appalachian Mountains, extending from SW. Virginia to NW. Alabama.
- **cu·mu·lus** (kū'mū ləs), *n.* 1. Cloud made up of rounded heaps with a flat bottom. 2. Heap. *pl.* cumuli (kū'mū lī).
- **cup** (kup), *n.* 1. Dish to drink from. 2. As much as a cup holds. 3. Something shaped like a cup. —*v.* To shape like a cup. **cupped, cupping.**
- **curl** (kèrl), *v.* 1. To twist into rings: *Mother curled Jane's hair.* 2. To curve or twist out of shape: *You can*

distance

- curl up in the big chair.* 3. To rise in rings: *Smoke curls from a chimney.* —*n.* Curled lock of hair.
- **cur·rent** (kér'ənt), *n.* 1. Flow of liquid or air. 2. Flow of electricity along a wire. 3. Course or movements of events or opinions: *Radio can influence the current of public opinion.* —*adj.* 1. Of the present time: *the current issue.* 2. In general use; passing from person to person: *A rumor is current that the store will close.*
- **cute** (küt), *adj.* 1. Pretty and dear. 2. Clever; shrewd. **cuter, cutest.** (Used in common talk.)

* d *

- **dair·y·ing** (dār'ī ing), *n.* Business of raising cows to produce milk and cream; making butter and cheese.
- **dam·age** (dam'ij), *n.* Harm or injury. **Damages** means money paid to make up for harm done. —*v.* To harm or injure. **damaged, damaging.**
- **dan·ger** (dān'jər), *n.* 1. Chance of harm; nearness to harm; risk. 2. Thing that may cause harm.
- **dark·ness** (därk'nis), *n.* Being without light.
- **daugh·ter** (dō'tər), *n.* 1. Female child. 2. Female descendant. 3. Girl or woman attached to a country, cause, etc., as a child is to its parents.
- **D.C.**, District of Columbia.
- **dead** (ded), *adj.* 1. With life gone from it. 2. Without force, power, feeling, or activity. 3. Sure: *He was a dead shot.* 4. Complete: *a dead loss.* —*n.* Time when there is the least life stirring: *the dead of night.* —*adv.* Directly: *Walk dead ahead two miles.*
- **dec·o·rate** (dek'ə rāt), *v.* 1. To make beautiful; trim; adorn. 2. To give a badge to. **decorated, decorating.**
- **Del·a·ware** (del'ə wār), *n.* An eastern state of the United States. *Capital:* Dover. *Abbr.* Del.
- **de·nom-i·na·tor** (dī nom'ə nā'tər), *n.* The number below the line in a fraction, which tells the size of the parts: *In $\frac{2}{3}$, 3 is the denominator.*
- **des·ert** (dez'ərt), *n.* Area without water and with very few plants. —*adj.* Barren and uninhabited.
- **de·sert** (dī zèrt'), *v.* To abandon; forsake.
- **De So·to** (dī sō'tō), *n.* **Hernando**, 1500-1542. Spanish explorer in America who discovered the Mississippi.
- **dime** (dīm), *n.* Silver coin of the United States and Canada; ten cents.
- **di·rec·tion** (dī rek'shən; or dī rek'shən), *n.* 1. Guidance; management; control: *The store is under his direction.* 2. Order; command. 3. Instruction; knowing or telling what to do, where to go, etc.: *Give me directions.* 4. The address on a letter or package. 5. Course taken by a moving body, such as a ball or a bullet. 6. Any way in which one may face or point; N. S. E. and W.
- **dis·tance** (dis'təns), *n.* 1. Space between: *The distance*

from our house to the school was two miles. 2. Place far away: *in the distance*. **Keep at a distance** means to treat coldly.

• **di·vide** (də vid'), *v.* 1. To separate into parts. 2. To share. **divided, dividing.** —*n.* Ridge between regions which are drained by two different river systems.

• **doz.,** Dozen; dozens.

• **doz·en** (duz'ən), *n.* 12; group of 12. *pl.* dozens or (after a number) **dozen.** *Abbr.* doz.

• **dram·a·tize** (dram'ə tīz), *v.* 1. To arrange in the form of a play; make a drama of. 2. To show or express in a dramatic way; make exciting. **dramatized, dramatizing.**

• **draw** (drō), *v.* 1. To pull; drag; haul. 2. To attract: *Football games usually draw big crowds.* 3. To pull out; take out: *Draw a pail of water from the well.* 4. To make a picture or likeness of anything with pen, pencil, or chalk. 5. To inhale. 6. To make longer: *The battle was long and drawn out.* 7. To write: *The lawyer drew up the papers.* 8. To need an amount of water for floating: *The big ship draws 28 feet of water.* 9. To move: *The car drew near.* 10. To make a draft of air to carry off smoke: *The fireplace did not draw well.* **drew, drawn, drawing.** —*n.* 1. Tie: *The game was a draw.* 2. Kind of valley.

• **drill** (dril), *n.* 1. Tool for boring holes; machine for using such a tool. 2. Act of doing a thing over and over for practice: *We had plenty of drill in arithmetic.* —*v.* 1. To make a hole with a drill; use a drill. 2. To do military or physical exercises.

• **drive** (driv), *v.* 1. To make go. 2. To go in an automobile, carriage, etc. 3. To work hard; compel to work hard. 4. To force: *Hunger drove him to steal.* **drove, driven, driving.** —*n.* 1. Trip in an automobile. 2. Road: *the drive to the house.* 3. Special effort: *the Red Cross drive.*

• **drove** (drōv), *n.* 1. Herd; flock of cattle, hogs, etc. 2. Many people moving; crowd. —*v.* See **drive.**

• **drown** (droun), *v.* 1. To die under water or other liquid because of lack of air to breathe. 2. To kill by keeping under water. 3. To keep from being heard.

• **drum** (drum), *n.* 1. Musical instrument that makes a sound when it is beaten. 2. Sound made by beating a drum, or any such noise. 3. Something shaped like a drum. —*v.* 1. To play the drum. 2. To beat, tap, or strike again and again: *He drummed on the table.* 3. To teach by repeating over and over. **Drum up** means call together: *to drum up trade.* **Drum out of** means drive out of. **drummed, drumming.**



• **ea·gle** (ē'gəl), *n.* 1. A large bird that can see far and fly strongly. 2. Design or picture shaped like an eagle for a flag, stamp, or coat of arms. —*adj.* Like an eagle.

• **earn** (ěrn), *v.* 1. To be paid in return for work or service. 2. To do enough work for; do good enough work for.

• **Earth** (ěrth), *n.* Planet on which we live.

• **east·ern** (ēs'tərn), *adj.* 1. Toward the east. 2. From the east. 3. Of the East of the United States.

• **Ec·ua·dor** (ek'wə dōr), *n.* A country in northwestern South America. *Capital:* Quito.

• **ed·u·ca·tion** (ej'ū kā'shən; or ed'ū kā'shən), *n.* 1. Schooling; teaching. 2. Knowledge and abilities gained through training.

• **ei·ther** (ē'thēr; or ī'thēr), *adj.* 1. One or the other of two. 2. Each of two.

• **e·lect** (i lekt'), *v.* 1. To choose by vote. 2. To choose.

• **e·lec·tro·mag·net** (i lek'trō mag'nit), *n.* Piece of iron that becomes a magnet when an electric current is passing through wire coiled around it.

• **en·gine** (en'jən), *n.* 1. Machine for turning power on to do some work; machine that can start others moving. 2. The machine that pulls a railroad train.

• **Eng·lish** (ing'lish), *n.* 1. People of England. 2. Language of England. —*adj.* Having to do with England, its people, or their language.

• **en·ter** (en'tər), *v.* 1. To go into; come into. 2. To write or print in a book: *The words were entered in the book.*

• **E·rie** (ēr'i), *n.* 1. One of the five Great Lakes, between the United States and Canada. 2. A canal in New York State. 3. A city in northwestern Pennsylvania.

• **es·cape** (es kāp'), *v.* To get free; get out and away. **escaped, escaping.**

• **es·pe·cial·ly** (es pesh'əl i), *adv.* Particularly; chiefly.

• **e·ven** (ē'vən), *adj.* 1. Level; flat; smooth. 2. At the same level. 3. Keeping about the same; uniform. 4. Equal; no more or less. 5. That can be divided by 2 without a remainder: 2, 4, 6 are even numbers. —*adv.* Still; yet: *You can do even better.* —*v.* To make equal.

• **ex·am·i·na·tion** (eg zam'ə nā'shən), *n.* Examining; test: *John passed the arithmetic examination.*

• **ex·cept** (ek sept'), *prep.* Other than; but: *Everyone except Miss Jones liked our class play.*

• **ex·cite** (ek sīt'), *v.* To stir up the feelings of. **excited, exciting.**

• **ex·cuse** (eks kūs'), *n.* 1. Reason that is given: *He had many excuses for his actions.* 2. Act of excusing. (eks kūs'), *v.* 1. To offer an apology for. **Excuse oneself** means ask to be pardoned. 2. To be a reason or explanation for: *Sickness excuses absence from school.* 3. To pardon; forgive: *Excuse me, I must leave now.* 4. To let off: *You are excused.* **excused, excusing.**

• **ex·er·cise** (ek'sər siz), *n.* 1. Practice; active use. 2. Something that gives practice. 3. Procedure; ceremony:

hat, āge, cāre, fār; let, ēqual, térm; it, íce; hot, ōpen, ōrder, oil, out; cup, pút, rúle, ūse; ch, child; ng, long;

the graduation exercise. —*v.* To make use of: *Exercise care in walking on ice.* **exercised, exercising.**

- **ex·pect** (eks pekt'), *v.* To look for; think something will happen.
- **ex·per·i·ment** (eks per'ə mənt), *v.* To try in order to find out; make trials or tests. (eks per'ə mənt), *n.* Trial or test to try out something: *John did the science experiment.*
- **ex·port** (eks'pôrt; or eks pôrt'), *v.* To send out of the country for sale in another. (eks'pôrt), *n.* Article exported: *Wool is an important export of Australia.*

* f *

- **fac·to·ry** (fak'tə ri), *n.* Building or group of buildings where things are manufactured. *pl.* **factories.**
- **fa·mous** (fā'məs), *adj.* Very well known; much talked or written about.
- **far·ther** (fār'thər), *adj.* More distant. —*adv.* More; to a greater distance.
- **fa·vor** (fā'vər), *n.* Kindness. —*v.* 1. To prefer. 2. To give more than is fair to: *The teacher seemed to favor Mary.* **In his favor** means for him, to his benefit. **In favor of** means on the side or to the advantage of.
- **fa·vor·ite** (fā'vər it), *n.* The one liked very much. —*adj.* Liked best.
- **fear** (fēr), *n.* Being afraid. —*v.* 1. To feel fear. 2. To feel fear of: *The child feared big dogs.* 3. To have an uneasy feeling or idea: *I fear that I am late.*
- **fit¹** (fit), *adj.* 1. Suitable; having the necessary qualities: *Grass is a fit food for cows.* 2. Right; proper. —*v.* 1. To have the right size or shape: *The dress fits Mary.* 2. To make fit. 3. To suit. **fitted, fitting.**
- **fit²** (fit), *n.* 1. Sudden attack of disease. 2. Any sudden sharp attack: *a fit of anger.* **By fits and starts** means irregular starting and stopping.
- **Flor·i·da** (flôr'ə də), *n.* A state at the southeast corner of the United States. *Capital:* Tallahassee. *Abbr.* **Fla.**
- **flour** (flour), *n.* Fine meal made by grinding grain, especially wheat. —*v.* To cover with flour.
- **flow·er** (flou'ər), *n.* 1. Blossom. 2. Plant grown for its blossoms. 3. Finest part of a thing: *The flower of the land was killed in the war.* —*v.* To produce blossoms.
- **folk** (fôk), *n.* 1. People. 2. Relatives. *pl.* **folk or folks.**
- **fool** (fûl), *n.* 1. Person without sense; person who acts unwisely. 2. Clown kept in a nobleman's house. —*v.* 1. To act like a fool for fun; play; joke. 2. To make a fool of; trick.
- **fore·head** (fôr'id; or fôr'hed), *n.* Part of the face above the eyes.
- **form** (fôrm), *n.* 1. A shape. 2. Kind; sort: *Snow is a form of water.* —*v.* 1. To make; to shape. 2. To take shape; develop: *Ice formed in the pond.*

- **for·ty** (fôr'ti), *n.* or *adj.* The number four times ten; 40. *pl.* **forties.**
- **fos·sil** (fos'əl), *n.* 1. Hardened remains or traces of animals or plants of long ago. 2. Very old-fashioned person who is set in his ways. —*adj.* Belonging to the outworn past.
- **foun·tain** (foun'tən), *n.* 1. Water flowing or rising in the air in a spray; pipes through which water is forced and the basin built to receive it. 2. Place to get a drink.
- **four·teen** (fôr'tēn'), *n.* or *adj.* Four more than ten; 14.
- **frac·tion** (frak'shən), *n.* 1. One or more of the equal parts of a whole. 2. A part broken off; not all of a thing.
- **Frank·lin** (frangk'lən), *n.* **Benjamin**, 1706-1790. American statesman, writer, and inventor.
- **freeze** (frēz), *v.* 1. To turn into ice; harden by cold. 2. To make very cold. 3. To become very cold. 4. To kill or injure by frost. 5. To ice over. 6. To become motionless. **froze, frozen, freezing.**
- **froze** (frōz). See **freeze.**
- **fruit** (frût), *n.* 1. Product of a tree, bush, shrub, or vine. 2. The part of the plant which contains the seeds. 3. Result of anything: *His invention was the fruit of much effort.* —*v.* To produce fruit.

* g *

- **Ga·ma** (gä'mə; or gam'ə), *n.* **Vasco da**, 1469-1524. Portuguese navigator who first discovered a route from Europe to India by sailing around southern Africa.
- **gate** (gāt), *n.* Door or opening in a fence or wall.
- **geese** (gēs), *n. pl.* More than one goose.
- **gen·er·al** (jen'ər əl), *adj.* 1. Of all; for all. 2. Widespread; not limited to a few: *There is general interest in the weather.* 3. Not detailed. 4. Not special: *a general book.* 5. Chief: *postmaster general.* —*n.* High officer in command of many men in an army.
- **Geor·gia** (jôr'jə), *n.* A southern state of the United States. *Capital:* Atlanta. *Abbr.* **Ga.**
- **germ** (jərm), *n.* 1. Simple animal or plant too small to be seen, which may cause disease. 2. Seed or bud.
- **ghost** (göst), *n.* Spirit of one who is dead, appearing to the living.
- **glove** (gluv), *n.* Covering for the hand with separate places for each finger. —*v.* To cover with a glove.
- **good·ness** (güd'nis), *n.* Being good; kindness. —*interj.* **Goodness me** and **goodness gracious** express surprise.
- **goose** (gūs), *n.* 1. Tame or wild bird like a duck but larger and with a longer neck. 2. Female goose. 3. Silly person. *pl.* **geese.**
- **gov·ern·ment** (guv'ərn mənt), *n.* 1. Person or persons ruling a country at any time. 2. System of ruling.
- **gr. or gro.,** **Gross.**

- **grab** (grab), *v.* To snatch; seize suddenly. **grabbed**, **grabbing**. —*n.* A snatching; a sudden seizing.
- **grain** (grān), *n.* 1. Seeds of plants like wheat, oats, and corn. 2. One of the small bits of which sand, sugar, salt, etc., are made. 3. The smallest unit of weight. A pound equals 7000 grains. 4. Lines and markings in wood, marble, etc.; arrangement of the particles of anything: *the grain in the wood*. 5. Temper; natural character: *Bad manners go against his grain*. —*v.* To paint in imitation of the grain of wood.
- **gran·ite** (gran'it), *n.* A very hard rock used for buildings, monuments, etc.
- **graz·ing** (grāz'ing), *n.* Growing grass that cattle, sheep, etc., feed on; pasture.
- **grew** (grü). See **grow**.
- **gross** (grōs), *adj.* 1. With nothing taken out; whole; total. **Gross receipts** are the entire amount of money taken in. 2. Very bad; easy to see: *She makes gross errors in grammar when she speaks*. 3. Coarse; vulgar: *Such gross manners do not become a lady*. 4. Big; fat; overfed. 5. Thick; heavy; dense: *the gross growth of the jungle*. —*n.* 1. Total amount. 2. Twelve dozen; 144. *Abbr.* **gr.** or **gro.**
- **group** (grüp), *n.* 1. A number of persons or things together. 2. A number of persons or things belonging or classed together. —*v.* To form or put into a group.
- **grow** (grō), *v.* 1. To become bigger. 2. To live and become big: *Few trees grow in a desert*. 3. To cause to grow; raise. 4. To become: *It grows colder*. **grew**, **grown**, **growing**.
- **guard** (gärd), *v.* 1. To watch over; take care of; keep safe; defend. 2. To keep from escaping; hold back. —*n.* 1. That which guards. 2. Player at either side of the center in football. 3. Either of two players defending the goal in basketball.
- **Gua·te·ma·la** (gwä'tə mā'lə), *n.* 1. A country in northwestern Central America. 2. Its capital city.
- **gum**¹ (gum), *n.* 1. Sticky juice of trees which is used for sticking things together. 2. A gum tree. 3. Chewing gum. —*v.* 1. To stick together with gum. 2. To become sticky. **gummed**, **gumming**.
- **gum**² (gum), *n.* The flesh around the teeth.

* h *

- **had·n't** (had'ənt). Had not.
- **Hai·ti** (hā'ti), *n.* 1. Former name of Hispaniola, the second largest island in the West Indies. 2. Negro republic on the western end of this island. *Capital*: Port-au-Prince.
- **hap·pi·ness** (hap'i nis), *n.* Being happy.
- **har·vest** (här'vist), *v.* 1. To reap and gather in grain in

- the fall. 2. To gather in and bring home to use: *to harvest wheat*. —*n.* 1. Time of harvest. 2. One season's crop. 3. Consequences.
- **has·n't** (haz'ənt). Has not.
- **hate** (hāt), *v.* To dislike strongly. **hated**, **hating**.
- **Ha·wai·i** (hə wī'ē), *n.* 1. The fiftieth state of the United States. *Capital*: Honolulu. 2. The Hawaiian Islands. 3. The largest of the Hawaiian Islands.
- **heal** (hēl), *v.* 1. To cure; make well. 2. To grow well.
- **health·y** (hel'thi), *adj.* 1. Having good health. 2. Giving health; good for the health. **healthier**, **healthiest**.
- **heat** (hēt), *n.* 1. Hotness; warmth. 2. Hot weather. 3. One trial in a race. —*v.* 1. To make warm or hot. 2. To become warm or hot.
- **heel** (hēl), *n.* 1. Back part of the human foot, below the ankle. 2. Part of shoe or stocking that covers the heel. 3. Part of shoe that is under the heel. 4. Anything shaped or used like a heel, such as a bread end.
- **height** (hit), *n.* 1. Measurement from top to bottom; how high anything is; how far up a thing goes. 2. A fairly great distance up: *The mountain rose to a height above the town*. 3. High point or place. 4. Top; highest part. 5. Greatest degree: *the height of foolishness*. *Abbr.* **ht**.
- **help·ful** (help'fəl), *adj.* Useful.
- **Hen·ry** (hen'ri), *n.* **Patrick**, 1736-1799. American patriot and statesman.
- **here's** (hērz). Here is.
- **he's** (hēz). He is.
- **hike** (hīk), *v.* To take a long walk; march. —*n.* Tramp or march. **hiked**, **hiking**.
- **Hon·du·ras** (hon dūr'əs), *n.* A country in Central America. *Capital*: Tegucigalpa.
- **hon·est** (on'ist), *adj.* 1. Fair; truthful; not lying, cheating, or stealing. 2. Without lying, cheating, or stealing: *an honest life*. 3. Frank; open: *an honest face*. 4. Genuine; pure: *honest goods*.
- **hon·or** (on'ər), *n.* 1. Glory; fame. 2. Good name. 3. **Honors** at school are special mention for much better than average work. 4. Something that reflects honor: *to be an honor to one's family*. 5. Great respect; high regard. 6. Act that shows high regard or respect: *military honors*. —*v.* 1. To show respect to. 2. To accept (a check, note, etc.) as good and pay it.
- **horn** (hörn), *n.* 1. A hard growth, often curved and pointed, on the heads of cattle, sheep, goats, and some other animals. 2. Anything that sticks up on the head of an animal: *an insect's horns*. 3. The substance or material of horns. 4. A container made by hollowing out a horn: *a powder horn*. 5. A musical instrument.
- **hos·pi·tal** (hos'pi təl), *n.* Place for the care of the sick.

hat, āge, cāre, fār; let, ēqual, tērm; it, īce; hot, ōpen, ōrder, oil, out; cup, pūt, rŭle, ūse; **ch**, child; **ng**, long;

- **ho-tel** (hō tel'), *n.* House or building that supplies rooms and food to travelers and others.
- **how's** (houz). How is.
- **ht.**, Height.
- **Hud-son** (hud'sən), *n.* 1. A river in New York State. 2. A large bay in Canada.
- **hu-mid-i-ty** (hū mid'ə ti), *n.* 1. Moistness; dampness. 2. Amount of water in the air: *The humidity is very high after a rain.*
- **Hu-ron** (hūr'ən), *n.* Second largest of the five Great Lakes, between the United States and Canada.
- **hy-grom-e-ter** (hī grom'ə tər), *n.* Instrument for finding the amount of moisture in the air.
- **hy-phen** (hī'fən), *n.* Mark (-) used to connect the parts of a compound word, or the parts of a word divided at the end of a line.

* i *

- **i-cy** (i'si), *adj.* 1. Like ice; very cold; slippery. 2. Containing much ice; covered with ice. 3. Of ice. 4. Cold and unfriendly. *icier, iciest.*
- **I-da-ho** (i'də hō), *n.* A western state of the United States. *Capital:* Boise. *Abbr.* **Ida.**
- **ig-ne-ous** (ig'ni əs), *adj.* 1. Of fire; having to do with fire. 2. Produced by fire, heat, or volcanic action.
- **Il-li-nois** (il'ə noi'; or il'ə noiz'), *n.* A midwestern state of the United States. *Capital:* Springfield. *Abbr.* **Ill.**
- **i-mag-ine** (i maj'ən), *v.* To have an idea; form a picture of in the mind. *imagined, imagining.*
- **im-port** (im pōrt'), *v.* 1. To bring in from a foreign country for sale or use: *The United States imports many things from Europe.* 2. To mean; make known: *What did the message import?* 3. To be of importance or consequence. (im'pōrt), *n.* 1. Article brought into a country. 2. Meaning: *What is the import of your remark?* 3. Importance.
- **im-por-tant** (im pōr'tənt), *adj.* 1. Meaning much; having value or influence. 2. Acting as if important. 3. Significant.
- **in-dex** (in'deks), *n.* 1. List of what is in a book, usually at the back in alphabetical order. 2. Thing that points out or shows; sign: *Your face may be an index of how you feel.* 3. Finger next to the thumb. 4. Pointer, as on a dial. —*v.* To make an index of. *pl.* indexes or indices (in'də sēz).
- **In-di-an** (in'di ən), *n.* 1. One of the natives living in America before the European settlers came; an American Indian. 2. Any one of the languages of the American Indians. 3. Native of India or the East Indies. —*adj.* 1. Having to do with American Indians: *Indian camp.* 2. Of, living in, or belonging to India.

- **In-di-an-a** (in'di an'ə), *n.* A midwestern state of the United States. *Capital:* Indianapolis. *Abbr.* **Ind.**
- **in-dus-try** (in'dəs tri), *n.* 1. Any branch of trade or manufacture. 2. Steady effort. *pl.* industries.
- **ink** (ɪŋk), *n.* Liquid used for writing or printing. —*v.* To put ink on; mark or stain with ink.
- **in-su-late** (in'sə lāt), *v.* 1. To protect from losing heat, electricity, or sound. 2. To set apart; separate from others. *insulated, insulating.*
- **in-tend** (in tend'), *v.* To plan; mean.
- **in-vent** (in vent'), *v.* 1. To make or think out something new. 2. To make up: *Can you invent an excuse?*
- **in-vite** (in vit'), *v.* 1. To ask someone to come to a place or do something. 2. To attract; tempt: *The blue water invited us to swim.* *invited, inviting.*
- **i-o-dine** (i'ə dīn; or i'ə dīn), *n.* A substance used in medicine, in photography, and in making dyes.
- **I-o-wa** (i'ə wə), *n.* A midwestern state of the United States. *Capital:* Des Moines. *Abbr.* **Ia.**
- **is-land** (i'lənd), *n.* 1. Piece of land surrounded by water. 2. Something that suggests a piece of land surrounded by water.
- **isth-mus** (is'məs), *n.* Narrow strip of land, with water on both sides, which connects two larger bodies of land. *pl.* isthmuses.

* j *

- **Jef-fer-son** (jef'er sən), *n.* **Thomas**, 1743-1826. American statesman; third President of the United States.
- **job** (job), *n.* 1. Work; business; employment. 2. Anything a person has to do.
- **join** (join), *v.* 1. To bring or put together. 2. To unite; make one: *to join in marriage.* 3. To take part with others: *We all joined in the song.* 4. To unite with: *Paul joined the church.* 5. To meet and unite with. 6. To come into the company of.
- **joke** (jōk), *n.* 1. Something said or done to make somebody laugh. 2. Person or thing laughed at. —*v.* 1. To make jokes. 2. To tease. *joked, joking.*
- **Jo-li-et** (jo'li et), *n.* 1. **Louis**, 1645-1700. French explorer of the Mississippi River. 2. City in NE. Illinois.
- **joy** (joi), *n.* 1. Glad feeling or behavior. 2. Something that causes joy.
- **Ju-pi-ter** (jū'pə tər), *n.* 1. A Roman god, the ruler of gods and men. 2. The largest planet in our solar system.

* k *

- **Kan-sas** (kan'zəs), *n.* A midwestern state of the United States. *Capital:* Topeka. *Abbr.* **Kan.**

th, thin; ꝥH, then; zh, measure. ə represents a in about, e in taken, i in pencil, o in lemon, u in circus.

- **Ken-tuck-y** (kən tuk'ī), *n.* A southern state of the United States. *Capital:* Frankfort. *Abbr.* Ky.
- **kid** (kid), *n.* 1. Baby goat. 2. Leather made from skin of young goat.
- **kind-ness** (kind'nīs), *n.* 1. Kind nature. 2. Kind treatment. 3. A kind act.
- **kite** (kit), *n.* 1. Light wooden frame covered with paper or cloth and flown in the air at the end of a long string. 2. Hawk with long, pointed wings.
- **knee** (nē), *n.* 1. Joint between the thigh and the lower leg. 2. Anything like a bent knee in shape or position.
- **knife** (nif), *n.* 1. Flat piece of metal with a sharp edge, fastened in a handle and used for cutting. 2. Sharp blade in a tool or machine. *pl.* knives. —*v.* To stab or cut with a knife. *knifed, knifing.*
- **knives** (nivz), *n. pl.* More than one knife.

* I *

- **lar-va** (lär'və), *n.* Early form of an insect from the time it leaves the egg until it becomes a pupa. *pl.* larvae (lär'vē).
- **La Salle** (lə sal'), *n.* René Robert Cavalier de, 1643-1687. French explorer of the Mississippi and Ohio rivers.
- **lat-i-tude** (lat'ē tūd; or lat'ē tūd), *n.* 1. Distance north or south of the equator measured in degrees. 2. Place or region having a certain latitude. 3. Room to act; freedom from narrow rules.
- **law** (lō), *n.* 1. Rule made by country, state, king, etc. 2. Any rule. 3. System of rules formed to protect society: *English law and French law are different.* 4. Study of the system of rules.
- **la-zy** (lā'zi), *adj.* Not willing to work. *lazier, laziest.*
- **lead**¹ (lēd), *v.* 1. To show the way by going in front of. 2. To be first among: *Mary leads her class.* 3. To be a way or road: *Hard work leads to success.* 4. To pass or spend time in some special way: *He leads a good life.* **led, leading.** —*n.* 1. Place of leader. 2. Right to play first: *It is your lead.* 3. Amount that one is ahead.
- **lead**² (led), *n.* 1. Heavy bluish-gray metal. 2. Bullets. 3. Piece of graphite used in pencils.
- **leaf** (lēf), *n.* 1. One of the thin, flat, green parts of a tree or other plant that grow out of the stem or the roots. 2. Petal of a flower. 3. Thin piece: *a leaf of the book.* 4. Flat, movable piece in the top of a table. —*v.* To put out leaves: *Trees leaf out in spring.*
- **least** (lēst), *adj.* Smallest piece or thing. —*adv.* To the smallest extent or degree: *Jim was the least afraid.*
- **led** (led). See **lead**¹.
- **lie**¹ (li), *n.* Something that is not true. —*v.* To speak falsely; tell a lie. *lied, lying.*

- **lie**² (li), *v.* 1. To have one's body in a flat position. 2. To stay in a given state: *to lie idle.* 3. To rest: *The cat was lying on the chair.* 4. To be; be placed: *The ship lies at anchor.* 5. To exist: *The cure lies in education.* **Lie of the land** means the nature of the place, position of hills, etc. **Lie over** means to wait till another time. **Take a thing lying down** means give in to it. *lay, lain, lying.*
- **lime-stone** (lim'stōn'), *n.* Rock consisting mostly of calcium carbonate, for building and for making lime.
- **Lin-cōln** (ling'kən), *n.* 1. Abraham, 1809-1865. President of the United States during the Civil War. 2. The capital of Nebraska.
- **liq-uid** (lik'wid), *n.* Substance that is not a solid or a gas; substance that flows freely like water. —*adj.* 1. In liquid form; melted. 2. Clear and bright like water. 3. Clear and smooth in sound: *The bird sang in liquid tones.* 4. Easily turned into cash: *a liquid investment.*
- **list**¹ (list), *n.* Series of names, numbers, words, etc. —*v.* To make a list of.
- **list**² (list), *n.* Tipping of a ship to one side; a tilt.
- **live-stock** (liv'stok'), *n.* Farm animals; cows, horses, and sheep.
- **lo-cate** (lō'kāt), *v.* 1. To establish in a place. 2. To establish oneself in a place: *The early settlers located near the shore.* 3. To find the exact position of. **Be located** means be situated. **located, locating.**
- **lon-gi-tude** (lon'jə tūd; or lon'jə tūd), *n.* Distance east or west on the earth's surface measured from the meridian through Greenwich, England.
- **loose** (lūs), *adj.* 1. Not fastened. 2. Not tight. 3. Not bound together: *loose papers.* 4. Not shut up or in; free: *The dog was loose at night.* 5. Not pressed together: *loose earth.* 6. Not exact: *a loose translation.* **looser, loosest.** —*v.* To set free; let go. **loosed, loosening.**
- **lose** (lüz), *v.* 1. Not to have any longer; have taken away from one. 2. To fail to keep. 3. To be unable to find. 4. To miss; fail to catch, see, or hear. 5. Not to win. 6. To cause one to lose. **lost, losing.**
- **Lou-i-si-an-a** (lū ē' zi an'ə), *n.* A southern state of the United States. *Capital:* Baton Rouge. *Abbr.* La.
- **luck-y** (luk'ī), *adj.* Having or bringing good luck. **luckier, luckiest.**
- **lum-ber-ing** (lum'bər ing), *n.* Business of cutting and preparing timber for use.

* m *

- **Ma-gel-lan** (mə jel'an), *n.* Ferdinand, 1480-1521. Portuguese navigator who discovered the Philippine Islands. His ship was the first to sail around the world.

hat, āge, cāre, fār; let, ēqual, tērm; it, īce; hot, ōpen, ōrder, oil, out; cup, pūt, rüle, ūse; ch, child; ng, long;

- **mag·ic** (maj'ik), *n.* 1. Art of making things happen by secret sayings and charms. 2. Something that produces results as if by magic: *The magic of her smile made everyone happy.* —*adj.* Done by magic or as if by magic: *the magic disappearance of the book.*
- **main** (mān), *adj.* Most important; largest. —*n.* 1. Large pipe for water, gas, etc. 2. Open sea. In the main means for the most part. **With might and main** means with all one's force.
- **Maine** (mān), *n.* A state in the extreme northeast of the United States. *Capital:* Augusta. *Abbr.* Me.
- **man·u·fac·ture** (man'ū fak'chər), *v.* 1. To make. 2. To invent; make up. **manufactured, manufacturing.** —*n.* The making of articles in large quantities.
- **map** (map), *n.* 1. Flat drawing of the earth's surface or part of it. 2. Flat drawing of the sky, showing positions of the stars, etc. —*v.* 1. To make a map of. 2. To plan; arrange in detail: *to map out work.* **mapped, mapping.**
- **mar·ket** (mār'kit), *n.* 1. Meeting of people for buying or selling. 2. People at such a meeting. 3. Place where goods are shown for sale. 4. Store where food is sold. 5. Demand for something: *There was no market for his goods.* 6. Region in which goods may be sold: *a market for American goods.* —*v.* To sell.
- **Mar·quette** (mār ket'), *n.* **Father Jacques**, 1637-1675. French missionary who explored part of the Mississippi River and its valley.
- **Mars** (mārz), *n.* 1. The Roman god of war. 2. The planet nearest the earth in our solar system.
- **Mar·y·land** (mer'ə lənd), *n.* An eastern state of the United States. *Capital:* Annapolis. *Abbr.* Md.
- **Mas·sa·chu·setts** (mas'ə chū'sits), *n.* A northeastern state of the United States. *Capital:* Boston. *Abbr.* Mass.
- **match¹** (mach), *n.* Slender piece of wood or cardboard, tipped with a mixture that takes fire when struck.
- **match²** (mach), *n.* 1. An equal; a mate: *He is no match for such a strong man.* 2. A pair that fit: *Those two horses make a good match.* 3. The coming together of two sides for a contest. 4. Marriage. 5. Person considered as a possible husband or wife. —*v.* 1. To find the equal or one exactly alike: *to match the vase.* 2. To be similar; go well together. 3. To be equal to in a contest. 4. To try one's skill and strength against.
- **mat·ter** (mat'ər), *n.* 1. What things are made of. 2. Substance of the material world. 3. Things in written or printed form: *That book is good reading matter.* —*v.* To be important. Some special meanings are: as a **matter of fact**, in truth, reality; for that matter, so far as that is concerned; **matter of course**, something that is to be expected.
- **meal¹** (mēl), *n.* 1. Breakfast, lunch, dinner, or supper. 2. Food eaten or served at any one time.
- **meal²** (mēl), *n.* 1. Ground-up grain: *corn meal.* 2. Anything ground to a powderlike meal.
- **mean¹** (mēn), *v.* 1. To intend; have as a purpose: *Do you think they mean to leave?* 2. To have as its thought: *What does this sentence mean?* **meant, meaning.**
- **mean²** (mēn), *adj.* 1. Of low grade or quality. 2. Low in social position: *A peasant is of mean birth.* 3. Of poor appearance: *a mean hut.* 4. Not noble.
- **meant** (ment). See **mean¹**.
- **mea·sles** (mē'zəlz), *n.* An infectious disease characterized by cold, fever, and small red spots on the skin.
- **melt** (melt), *v.* 1. To change from solid to liquid: *The sun began to melt the ice.* 2. To dissolve: *Sugar melts in water.* 3. To disappear gradually: *The crowd melted away.* 4. To change gradually. 5. To soften: *Pity melted her heart.* **melted, melted or molten, melting.**
- **Mer·cu·ry** (mēr'kū ri), *n.* 1. The messenger of the gods; the Roman god of commerce, skill of hands, quickness of wit, and eloquence. 2. The planet nearest the sun in our solar system.
- **mer·cu·ry** (mēr'kū ri), *n.* A heavy silver-white metal that is liquid at ordinary temperatures.
- **me·rid·i·an** (mə rid'ī ən), *n.* 1. Circle passing through any place on the earth's surface and through the North and South poles. 2. Highest point which the sun or any star reaches in the sky. 3. Highest point. 4. Highest; greatest.
- **me·sa** (mā'sə), *n.* Small, high plateau with steep sides.
- **met·a·mor·phic** (met'ə mōr'fik), *adj.* 1. Having to do with change in form. 2. Changes in form of rock caused by heat and pressure.
- **Mex·i·co** (mek'sə kō), *n.* A country in North America just south of western United States. *Capital:* Mexico City.
- **mice** (mīs), *n. pl.* More than one mouse. See **mouse**.
- **Mich·i·gan** (mish'ə gən), *n.* 1. A midwestern state of the United States. *Capital:* Lansing. *Abbr.* Mich. 2. One of the Great Lakes.
- **might·y** (mīt'ī), *adj.* Powerful; great; strong. **mightier, mightiest.**
- **mill** (mil), *n.* 1. Machine for grinding corn, wheat, etc. 2. Building where such a machine is housed. 3. Building where manufacturing is done. —*v.* 1. To groove around the edges of coins. 2. To move in a confused way. **milling.**
- **mil·lion** (mil'yən), *n.* One thousand thousand; 1,000,000.
- **mind** (mind), *n.* 1. Part of a person that knows, thinks, and feels. 2. Intelligence. 3. What one thinks or feels:

th, thin; ʦh, then; zh, measure. ə represents a in about, e in taken, i in pencil, o in lemon, u in circus.

Speak your mind freely. —*v.* 1. To notice. 2. To be careful concerning: *Mind your step.* 3. To take care of: *Mind the baby.* 4. To obey. 5. To object to. **Have a mind** to means intend to. **Know one's own mind** means know what one wants. **Make up one's mind** means decide. **On one's mind** means in one's mind.

- **min·er·al** (mīn'ər əl), *n.* 1. Any substance obtained by mining. 2. Any substance that is neither plant nor animal. —*adj.* 1. Of or like minerals. 2. Containing minerals.
- **min·ing** (mīn'ing), *n.* 1. Working mines for ores, coal, etc. 2. Laying explosive mines.
- **Min·ne·so·ta** (mīn'ə sō'tə), *n.* A midwestern state of the United States. *Capital:* St. Paul. *Abbr.* Minn.
- **Mis·sis·sip·pi** (mīs'ə sip'ī), *n.* 1. A southern state of the United States. *Capital:* Jackson. *Abbr.* Miss. 2. The largest river in North America.
- **Mis·sou·ri** (mə zūr'ī; or mə zūr'ə), *n.* 1. A midwestern state of the United States. *Capital:* Jefferson City. *Abbr.* Mo. 2. Longest river in the United States.
- **mix** (miks), *v.* 1. To put together; stir together. 2. To prepare by putting different things together: *to mix a cake.* 3. To join; be mixed: *Oil and water will not mix.* 4. To get along well together. **mixed, mixing.**
- **Mon·tan·a** (mon tan'ə), *n.* A western state of the United States. *Capital:* Helena. *Abbr.* Mont.
- **Mont·re·al** (mont'ri ôl'), *n.* A large city in southeastern Canada.
- **mouse** (mous), *n.* A small, gnawing animal. *pl.* mice.
- **mov·ie** (mūv'ī), *n.* Motion picture. (In common talk.)
- **mud·dy** (mud'ī), *adj.* 1. Of or like mud. 2. Covered with mud; having much mud. 3. Clouded with mud; not pure: *muddy water.* 4. Confused; not clear. **muddier, muddiest.** —*v.* To make muddy. **muddied, muddying.**

* n *

- **nail** (nāl), *n.* 1. Slender piece of metal to be driven in or through wood to hold pieces together. 2. Thick, horny plate on the upper side of the end of a finger or toe. —*v.* To fasten with nails.
- **Ne·bras·ka** (nə bras'kə), *n.* A midwestern state of the United States. *Capital:* Lincoln. *Abbr.* Nebr. or Neb.
- **neg·a·tive** (neg'ə tiv), *adj.* 1. Saying no: *The answer was negative.* 2. Counting down from zero; minus. 3. Showing the lights and shadows reversed. —*n.* 1. Any word or statement that says no or denies. 2. The side that says no or denies in an argument. 3. The kind of electricity produced on resin when it is rubbed with silk. 4. The negative element in an electric cell. 5. A photographic image in which the lights and shadows are

reversed. Prints are made from it. —*v.* To say no to; deny; vote against. **negatived, negativing.**

- **neigh·bor** (nā'bər), *n.* 1. Person who lives near another. 2. Person or thing near another. —*v.* 1. To live or be near to. 2. To border on.
- **nei·ther** (nē'thər; or nī'thər), *adj.* Not either.
- **Nep·tune** (nep'tūn; or nep'tūn), *n.* 1. The Roman god of the sea. 2. A large planet of our solar system, so far away that it cannot be seen with the naked eye.
- **net¹** (net), *n.* 1. Open fabric of string, thread, or hair knotted together so as to leave holes regularly arranged. 2. Anything like a net. 3. Lacelike cloth. 4. Trap or snare. —*v.* To hit a ball into the net in tennis. **netted, netting.**
- **net²** (net), *adj.* Remaining after deductions: *net gain or profit.* —*n.* The net of weight, profit, price, etc. —*v.* To gain. **netted, netting.**
- **Ne·vad·a** (nə vad'ə; or nə vā'də), *n.* A western state of the United States. *Capital:* Carson City. *Abbr.* Nev.
- **New Eng·land** (nū ing'glənd), *n.* The northeastern part of the United States. Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut are the New England States.
- **New·found·land** (nū'fənd land', or nū'fənd land' for 1; nū found'lənd, or nū found'lənd for 2), *n.* 1. A large island east of Canada in the Atlantic. 2. A dog like a spaniel but larger.
- **New Hamp·shire** (nū hamp'shər; or hamp'shir'), *n.* A northeastern state of the United States. *Capital:* Concord. *Abbr.* N.H.
- **New Jer·sey** (nū jēr'zi), *n.* An eastern state of the United States. *Capital:* Trenton. *Abbr.* N.J.
- **New Mex·i·co** (nū mek'sə kō), *n.* A southwestern state of the United States. *Capital:* Santa Fe. *Abbr.* N.Mex.
- **New York** (nū yōrk), *n.* 1. An eastern state of the United States. *Capital:* Albany. *Abbr.* N.Y. 2. A seaport in southeastern New York State. It is the largest city in the United States.
- **Ni·ag·a·ra Falls** (nī ag'ə rə; or nī ag'rə fōlz), *n.* A great waterfall, between Canada and the United States.
- **niece** (nēs), *n.* Daughter of one's brother or sister; daughter of one's brother-in-law or sister-in-law.
- **nim·bus** (nim'bəs), *n.* Rain cloud. *pl.* nimbuses or nimbi (nim'bi).
- **no.,** 1. Number. 2. North. 3. Northern.
- **none** (nun), *pron.* 1. Not any. 2. No one; not one. 3. No persons or things: *None have arrived.* 4. No part; nothing.
- **noon** (nūn), *n.* Twelve o'clock in the daytime.
- **nor** (nôr), *conj.* And not; or not; neither; not either.

hat, āge, cāre, fār; let, ēqual, tērm; it, Ice; hot, ōpen, ōrder, oil, out; cup, pūt, rūle, ūse; ch, child; ng, long;

- **North Car·o-li-na** (nôth kar'ə lī'nə), *n.* A southern state of the United States. *Capital:* Raleigh. *Abbr.* N.C.
 - **North Da·ko-ta** (nôth də kō'tə), *n.* A midwestern state of the United States. *Capital:* Bismarck. *Abbr.* N. Dak.
 - **north-ern** (nôr'thĕrn), *adj.* 1. Toward the north. 2. From the north. 3. Of the North of the United States.
 - **north-west-ern** (nôth'wes'tĕrn), *adj.* 1. Toward the northwest. 2. From the northwest. 3. Of the northwest.
 - **no-tice** (nō'tis), *n.* 1. Observation; attention: *escape one's notice*. 2. Warning; information. 3. Printed or written sign posted in a public place. 4. Warning that one is leaving a house or a position, etc.: *The maid gave notice*. 5. Paragraph or article about something: *The show got a favorable notice*. —*v.* To take notice of; see: *We noticed the difference. noticed, noticing*.
 - **No·va Sco-tia** (nō'və skō'shə), *n.* Province in south-eastern Canada consisting chiefly of a peninsula extending into the Atlantic.
 - **num-ber** (num'bər), *n.* 1. Numeral; words or symbols used in counting: *Two, four, 6, 8 are all numbers*. 2. One of a numbered series: *The program consisted of 4 numbers*. 3. Amount of units: *The number of people coming is ten*. —*v.* 1. To have: *The city numbers a million inhabitants*. 2. To amount to: *a team numbering nine men*. 3. To count as one of a collection: *I number you among my friends*. 4. To count.
 - **nu-mer-a-tor** (nū'mər ā'tər; or nū'mər ā'tər), *n.* Number above the line in a fraction which shows how many parts are taken: *In $\frac{3}{4}$, 3 is the numerator*.
 - **nymph** (nimf), *n.* 1. A lesser goddess of nature who lived in seas, rivers, hills, woods. 2. A beautiful or graceful young woman. (Used in poetry.)
- * o *
- **oak** (ōk), *n.* 1. Any of several kinds of trees found in all parts of the world, having fruits which are called acorns. 2. Wood of the oak tree. —*adj.* Of an oak.
 - **oat** (ōt), *n.* A plant whose grain is used for food.
 - **of-fice** (ôf'is), *n.* 1. Position, especially a public position: *the office of the President*. 2. Place for work.
 - **of-fi-cer** (ôf'ə sər), *n.* 1. Person who commands others in the army or navy. 2. Person who holds a public or government office. 3. President, vice-president, secretary, etc., of club or society.
 - **O-hi-o** (ō hī'ō), *n.* 1. A midwestern state of the United States. *Capital:* Columbus. *Abbr.* O. 2. A river.
 - **O-kl-a-ho-ma** (ô'klə hō'mə), *n.* A southwestern state of the United States. *Capital:* Oklahoma City. *Abbr.* Okla.
- * p *
- **On-tar-i-o** (on tār'i ō), *n.* 1. The smallest of the Great Lakes. 2. A province of Canada.
 - **or-ard** (ôr'chərd), *n.* 1. A place where fruit trees are grown. 2. The trees in an orchard.
 - **or-der** (ôr'dər), *n.* 1. The way one thing follows another: *alphabetical order*. 2. Condition in which everything is in its right place: *to put a room in order*. 3. Condition; state: *The room was in bad order*. 4. State or condition in which laws are obeyed: *Order was established by the police*. 5. Principles and rules by which a meeting is run. 6. Command; telling what to do. 7. Paper saying that money is to be paid or something handed over: *a postal money order*. 8. Statement to a store or tradesman telling what you wish. 9. Brotherhood of monks, friars, etc.: *the Franciscan order*. 10. Society to which one is admitted as an honor. —*v.* 1. To command; tell what to do. 2. To give an order for. **Call to order** means to ask to be quiet. **In short order** means quickly. **Made to order** means made to fit a person or place.
 - **Or-e-gon** (ôr'ə gon; or ôr'ə gən), *n.* A northwestern state of the United States. *Capital:* Salem. *Abbr.* Ore.
 - **Ot-ta-wa** (ot'ə wə), *n.* The capital of Canada.
 - **ought** (ôt), *v.* 1. To have a duty: *You ought to obey your parents*. 2. To have the right: *Children ought to be allowed to play*. 3. Should: *The boy ought to know better*. 4. To be very likely: *It ought to be good*.
 - **out-fit** (out'fit), *n.* 1. All the articles necessary for any purpose. 2. Group working together. —*v.* To furnish with everything necessary. **outfitted, outfitting**.
 - **out-line** (out'lin'), *n.* 1. Line that shows the shape of an object; the line that bounds a figure: *the outline of the building*. 2. Drawing that gives only outer lines. 3. General plan: *an outline for writing*. —*v.* 1. To draw the outer line of. 2. To give a plan of: *Father outlined the trip. outlined, outlining*.
 - **ov-en** (uv'ən), *n.* 1. Space in a stove or fireplace for baking food. 2. Small furnace for heating or drying.
 - **ox-y-gen** (ok'sə jən), *n.* A colorless, odorless gas that forms about one fifth of the air.
 - **O-zark Moun-tains** (ô'zārk moun'tənz), *n. pl.* A low mountain range in southern Missouri, northern Arkansas, and eastern Oklahoma.
- * p *
- **pack-age** (pak'ij), *n.* Bundle of things packed together.
 - **page**¹ (pāj), *n.* 1. One side of a leaf of paper. 2. Record: *a glorious page in history*. —*v.* To number the pages of. **paged, paging**.
 - **page**² (pāj), *n.* 1. Boy servant; errand boy. 2. Youth who was preparing to be a knight. —*v.* To try to find

th, thin; ʦh, then; zh, measure. ə represents a in about, e in taken, i in pencil, o in lemon, u in circus.

- someone at a club, hotel, etc., by sending someone to call his name. **paged, paging.**
- **paid** (pād). See **pay**.
 - **Pan-a-ma** (pan'ə mā), *n.* 1. **Isthmus of.** A narrow neck of land connecting North America with South America. 2. A country on the Isthmus of Panama. *Capital:* Panama.
 - **pants** (pants), *n.* Trousers. (Used in common talk.)
 - **pa-rade** (pə rād'), *n.* 1. Procession. 2. Group of people walking for display or pleasure. 3. Military display or review of troops. —*v.* 1. To come together in military order. 2. To march in procession; to walk proudly as if in a parade. 3. To make a great show of. **paraded, parading.**
 - **Par-a-guay** (par'ə gwā; or par'ə gwī), *n.* A country in southeastern South America. *Capital:* Asunción.
 - **par-al-lel** (par'ə lel), *adj.* 1. At or being the same distance apart everywhere, like the two rails of a railroad track. 2. Similar; corresponding: *parallel happenings*. —*n.* 1. Parallel line or surface. 2. Any of the imaginary circles around the earth parallel to the equator, marking degrees of latitude. 3. Markings on the map that represent these circles. 4. Thing like or similar to another: *The experience was almost a parallel to ours*. 5. Comparison to show likeness. —*v.* 1. To be at the same distance from throughout the length: *The highway paralleled the railroad*. 2. To cause to be or run parallel to. 3. To be like; be similar to. 4. To find a case that is similar or parallel to. 5. To compare in order to show likeness. **paralleled, paralleling.**
 - **par-ents** (pār'ənts), *n.* Father and mother.
 - **past** (past), *adj.* 1. Passed. 2. Form of verb that states occurrence in past time; the past tense of *go* is *went*. —*n.* Past time; what has happened in past time; one's past life. —*prep.* Beyond: *half past two*. —*adv.* Passing.
 - **paw** (pō), *n.* The foot of an animal having claws. —*v.* To strike or scrape with the feet or paws.
 - **pay** (pā), *n.* Money given for things or work. —*v.* 1. To give money to for things or work: *Pay the doctor*. 2. To give what is due: *He must pay*. 3. To give; offer: *to pay attention*. 4. To be worth while: *It pays to be polite*. **paid, paying.**
 - **pea** (pē), *n.* 1. Round seed in the pod of a plant. 2. The plant it grows on. As *alike as two peas* means exactly alike. *pl.* **peas.**
 - **peace** (pēs), *n.* 1. Freedom from war; public order and security. 2. Calm; quiet. 3. Agreement to end a war.
 - **pea-nut** (pē'nūt'), *n.* 1. Seed like a nut used for food. 2. The plant it grows on.
 - **pen-in-su-la** (pan in'sə lə), *n.* Piece of land almost surrounded by water.
 - **pen-man-ship** (pen'mən ship), *n.* Handwriting.
 - **Penn** (pen), *n.* **William, 1644-1718.** English Quaker; leader of the first settlement in Pennsylvania.
 - **Penn-syl-va-ni-a** (pen'səl vā'nī ə), *n.* An eastern state of the United States. *Capital:* Harrisburg. *Abbr.* **Pa.**
 - **per-fume** (pēr'fūm), *n.* 1. Sweet odor: *the perfume of roses*. 2. Liquid having a sweet odor. (par fūm'), *v.* To fill with sweet odors. **perfumed, perfuming.**
 - **per-haps** (pər haps'), *adv.* It may be.
 - **pe-rim-e-ter** (pə rim'ə tər), *n.* 1. Outer boundary of a surface or a figure. 2. Distance around such a figure.
 - **per-son** (pēr'sən), *n.* 1. Man, woman, or child. 2. Body: *The person of the King was sacred*. In **person** means with one's own body.
 - **Pe-ru** (pə rū), *n.* Mountainous country on the west coast of South America. *Capital:* Lima.
 - **pic-nic** (pik'nik), *n.* Trip or party with a meal in the open air. —*v.* 1. To go on such a trip. 2. To eat in picnic style. **picnicked, picnicking.**
 - **pile** (pīl), *n.* 1. Many things lying together in a more or less orderly way: *a pile of wood*. 2. Mass like a hill or mound. —*v.* To make into a pile. **piled, piling.**
 - **Pil-grim** (pil'grəm), *n.* One of the Puritan settlers of Plymouth Colony in 1620.
 - **pin** (pin), *n.* 1. Short, slender piece of wire with a point at one end and a head at the other, for fastening things together. 2. Ornament which has a clasp or pin. 3. Peg made of wood or metal used to fasten or hold something together or hang things on. 4. Anything that fastens. —*v.* 1. To fasten with a pin. 2. To hold fast in one position. **pinned, pinning.**
 - **pine**¹ (pin), *n.* 1. A tree with evergreen leaves shaped like needles. 2. Wood of the pine.
 - **pine**² (pin), *v.* 1. To yearn for. 2. To waste away with pain, hunger, grief, etc. **pined, pining.**
 - **pink** (pink), *n.* 1. Garden plant with spicy-smelling flowers of many colors. 2. Highest degree of condition: *the pink of health*. 3. Color made by mixing red with white; light or pale red. —*adj.* Having this color.
 - **pipe** (pīp), *n.* 1. Tube through which a liquid or gas flows. 2. A musical instrument. 3. Any one of the tubes in an organ. 4. Tube of clay, wood, etc., with a bowl at one end, for smoking. —*v.* 1. To supply with pipes. 2. To carry by means of pipes. 3. To play music on a pipe. **piped, piping.**
 - **plain** (plān), *adj.* 1. Clear; easy to understand; easily seen or heard. 2. Clearly; in a plain manner. 3. Without ornament. 4. All of one color. 5. Not rich: *plain food*. 6. Common; simple in manner: *a plain man*. 7. Not pretty. 8. Frank; honest. 9. Flat; level; smooth. —*n.* A flat stretch of land.

hat, āge, cāre, fār; let, ēqual, tērm; it, Ice; hot, ōpen, ōrder, oil, out; cup, pūt, rŭle, ūse; ch, child; ng, long;

- **plan** (plan), *n.* 1. Way of doing something that was worked out beforehand. 2. Drawing or diagram to show how a garden, floor of a house, a park, etc., is arranged. —*v.* 1. To think out beforehand how something is to be done or made. 2. To make a plan of. **planned, planning.**
- **plane**¹ (plān), *n.* 1. Flat or level surface. 2. Level: *Keep your work on a high plane.* 3. Thin, supporting surface of an airplane. 4. Airplane. —*adj.* Flat or level.
- **plane**² (plān), *n.* Carpenter's tool with blade for smoothing wood. —*v.* To smooth with a plane. **planed, planing.**
- **plan·ta·tion** (plan tā'shən), *n.* 1. Large farm on which cotton, tobacco, sugar, etc., are grown. 2. Large group of trees or other plants that have been planted.
- **plate** (plāt), *n.* 1. Flat, usually round dish. 2. Something shaped like a dish. 3. Food served to one person at a meal. 4. Thin, flat sheet of metal. 5. Thin, flat piece of metal on which something is engraved. 6. In baseball, the home base. —*v.* To cover with a thin layer of gold, silver, or some metal. **plated, plating.**
- **pla·teau** (pla tō'), *n.* Plain in the mountains or at a height above the sea.
- **play·ful** (plā'fəl), *adj.* 1. Full of fun. 2. Joking.
- **play·mate** (plā'māt'), *n.* One who plays with another.
- **pleas·ant** (plez'ənt), *adj.* 1. Gives pleasure; pleases. 2. Easy to get along with; friendly. 3. Fair; not stormy.
- **pleas·ure** (plezh'ər), *n.* 1. Feeling of being pleased; delight; joy. 2. Something that pleases. 3. Anything that amuses; sport; play: *He finds pleasure in playing golf.* 4. Desire; choice: *Is it your pleasure to go now?*
- **plu·ral** (plūr'əl), *adj.* More than one. —*n.* Form of a word which shows it means more than one; *girls* is the plural of *girl*.
- **Plu·to** (plū'tō), *n.* 1. The Greek and Roman god of the lower world. 2. The planet farthest from the sun in our solar system.
- **point** (point), *n.* 1. Sharp end of anything. 2. Punctuation mark. 3. Item; small part: *The speaker replied to the questions point by point.* 4. Main idea or purpose: *The answer was not to the point.* 5. Special quality or feature: *a good point.* 6. Piece of land sticking out into the water. 7. Place; spot. 8. Degree; stage: *freezing point; boiling point.* 9. Unit of scoring. —*v.* To aim.
- **pos·i·tive** (poz'ə tiv), *adj.* 1. Sure; admitting of no question: *We have positive knowledge about that rocket.* 2. Too sure: *Her positive manner was annoying.* 3. Definite; emphatic: *He gave us a positive refusal.* 4. Describing a kind of electricity as that made by rubbing glass with silk. 5. Telling of reality or being: *Sound is a positive thing; silence is its absence.* 6. In photography, having the lines and shadows in the same position as

the original. 7. Having real value; practical: *Give us a positive suggestion.* 8. Counting up from zero: *Two above zero is a positive quantity.* —*n.* 1. Plate in a battery from which the current flows in the wire. 2. Print made from a photographic plate.

- **pos·si·ble** (pos'ə bəl), *adj.* 1. That can be; can happen or be done. 2. Able to be true: *It is possible to cross the desert in a week.*
- **post**¹ (pōst), *n.* Piece of timber, iron, etc., set up, usually to support something: *a sign post.* —*v.* 1. To fasten a notice where it can be seen. 2. To make public by means of a posted notice. 3. To post a warning to people to keep out of: *He posted his land.*
- **post**² (pōst), *n.* 1. Place where one is supposed to be when one is on duty. 2. Military station. 3. Trading station in unsettled country: *the fur trading post.* —*v.* To station at a post.
- **post**³ (pōst), *n.* Mail; single delivery of mail: *The post has come.* —*v.* 1. To send by mail. 2. To hurry.
- **pot** (pot), *n.* 1. A kind of vessel or dish. 2. Such a dish and what it holds: *a pot of beans.* —*v.* To shoot. **potted, potting.** *Keep the pot boiling* means earning a living.
- **pow·der** (pou'dər), *n.* 1. Solid reduced to dust by crushing or grinding. 2. Some special kind of powder: *face powder.* 3. Gunpowder. —*v.* 1. To sprinkle with powder. 2. To put powder on the face. 3. To make into powder.
- **prac·tice** (prak'tis), *n.* 1. Action done repeatedly for skill. 2. Skill gained by practice. —*v.* 1. To do some act over and over to learn to do it well. 2. To do usually: *Do you practice what you preach?* 3. To follow as a profession. **practiced, practicing.**
- **prai·rie** (prā'ri), *n.* Large area of level or rolling ground with grass but no trees.
- **pred·i·cate** (pred'ə kit), *n.* 1. Word or words expressing what is said about the subject: "*Cried*" is the predicate in the sentence, "*The children cried.*" 2. In grammar, belonging to the predicate.
- **price** (pris), *n.* 1. Amount for which a thing can be bought or sold. 2. Amount paid for any result. —*v.* 1. To find the price of. 2. To set the price of. **priced, pricing.**
- **prince** (prins), *n.* 1. Son of a king; son of a king's son. 2. Ruler of a small country. 3. Man of highest rank; the best; the chief.
- **prin·cess** (prin'ses), *n.* 1. Daughter of a king; daughter of a king's son. 2. Wife of a prince. 3. Woman having the rank of a prince.
- **pris·on** (priz'ən), *n.* Place where one is shut up against his will.

th, thin; ʦH, then; zh, measure. ə represents a in about, e in taken, i in pencil, o in lemon, u in circus.

- **prize**¹ (prīz), *n.* 1. Reward. 2. Reward won after trying against others. 3. Something captured from the enemy in war. —*adj.* Having won a prize.
- **prize**² (prīz), *v.* To value highly. **prized**, **prizing**.
- **prob·a·bly** (prɒb'ə bli), *adv.* More likely than not.
- **prom·ise** (prom'is), *n.* Words binding a person to do or not to do a thing. —*v.* 1. To give one's word. 2. To make a promise of. **promised**, **promising**.
- **pro·nun·ci·a·tion** (prə nun'si ā'shən), *n.* Speaking; way of sounding words.
- **pro·tect** (prə tɛkt'), *v.* To defend, guard, shield from danger.
- **prov·ince** (prov'əns), *n.* 1. One of the main divisions of a country. 2. Part of a country away from the capital. 3. Division; department: *the province of science*. 4. Proper work or activity.
- **P.S.**, Postscript; addition to a letter, written after the writer's name has been signed.
- **pueb·lo** (pweb'lō), *n.* An Indian village built of adobe and stone. *pl.* **pueblos**.
- **Puer·to Ri·co** (pwer'tō rē'kō), *n.* Island in the eastern part of the West Indies. *Capital*: San Juan. *Abbr.* **P.R.**
- **pu·pa** (pū'pə), *n.* Stage between the larva and the adult of many insects. *pl.* **pupae** or **pupae** (pū'pē).
- **puz·zle** (puz'əl), *n.* 1. Hard problem. 2. Problem to be done for fun. —*v.* 1. To perplex or confuse: *How the cat got out puzzled us*. 2. To exercise one's mind on something hard: *They puzzled over it*. **puzzled**, **puzzling**.

* q *

- **qt.**, Quart; quarts.
- **quart** (kwōrt), *n.* 1. Measure for liquids equal to one fourth of a gallon. 2. Measure for dry things equal to one eighth of a peck. *Abbr.* **qt.**
- **quar·ter** (kwōr'tər), *n.* 1. One of four equal parts. 2. Region; place: *The Mexican quarter is near the river*. 3. Mercy to an enemy: *They gave no quarter to their captives*. —*v.* 1. To divide into fourths. 2. To give a place to live. At close **quarters** means close together. **Quarters** may mean a place to stay.
- **quartz** (kwōrts), *n.* A very hard mineral of silica.
- **Que·bec** (kwi bek'), *n.* 1. A province in eastern Canada. 2. Its capital city.
- **queer** (kwēr), *adj.* 1. Strange; odd; unusual. 2. Not well; faint.
- **ques·tion** (kwes'chən), *n.* 1. Thing asked in order to find out. 2. Matter to be talked over. 3. Matter to be voted upon. —*v.* 1. To ask in order to find out. 2. To doubt; to dispute: *They questioned his information*.
- **qui·et** (kwī'ət), *adj.* 1. Without noise. 2. Still; moving

- very little. 3. At rest; not busy. 4. Peaceful. 5. Gentle. 6. Not showy or bright. —*v.* 1. To make quiet. 2. To become quiet.
- **quit** (kwit), *v.* 1. To stop. 2. To leave. **quit** or **quitted**, **quitting**.

* r *

- **rail·road** (rāl'rōd'), *n.* 1. Road or track with parallel steel rails on which the wheels of cars may go. 2. The tracks, stations, trains, and the people who manage them. —*v.* 1. To work on a railroad. 2. To send along quickly or too quickly to be fair: *His enemies tried to railroad him to prison*. (Used in common talk.)
- **rai·sin** (rā'zən), *n.* A sweet, dried grape.
- **ranch** (ranch), *n.* A large farm, especially for grazing cattle. —*v.* To work on a ranch; manage a ranch.
- **rang** (rang). See **ring**.
- **range** (rānj), *n.* 1. Distance between limits. 2. Distance a gun can shoot. 3. Place to practice shooting: *rifle range*. 4. Land for grazing. 5. A stove for cooking. —*v.* 1. To wander; rove; roam: *Buffalo ranged the plains*. 2. To spread over; occur: *Prizes ranged from \$5 to \$100*. **ranged**, **ranging**.
- **rea·son** (rē'zən), *n.* 1. Cause; explanation. 2. Power to think: *The sick man has lost his reason*. 3. Right thinking: *The bad boy was finally brought to reason*. —*v.* To think things out. **It stands to reason** means it is reasonable and sensible. **Bring to reason** means cause to be reasonable. **By reason of** means on account of or because of. **In reason** means within reasonable limits.
- **re·call** (ri kōl'), *v.* 1. To call back to mind; remember. 2. To call back; order back. 3. To take back; withdraw. —*n.* A calling back; a taking back.
- **rec·tan·gle** (rek'tang'gəl), *n.* Four-sided figure with four right angles.
- **re·gion** (rē'jən), *n.* 1. Space; place; part of the world. 2. Part of the body.
- **re·main** (ri mǎn'), *v.* 1. To stay. 2. To continue; keep on. 3. To be left.
- **re·pay** (ri pā'), *v.* 1. To pay back. 2. To make return for. **repaid**, **repaying**.
- **re·place** (ri plās'), *v.* 1. To fill or take the place of. 2. To get another in place of. 3. To put back in place: *Replace the books on the table*. **replaced**, **replacing**.
- **re·ply** (ri plī'), *v.* To answer. **replied**, **replying**.
- **re·port** (ri pôrt'), *n.* 1. Account of something seen, heard, or read about. 2. Something formally expressed in writing: *a committee report*. 3. The sound of an explosion: *the report of a gun*. —*v.* 1. To make a report of. 2. To describe; tell. 3. To denounce: *Report that*

hat, āge, cāre, fār; let, ēqual, tērm; it, īce; hot, ōpen, ōrder, oil, out; cup, pūt, rŭle, ūse; ch, child; ng, long;

man to the police. 4. To present oneself: *Report for work at 8 o'clock.*

- **re·turn** (rĭ tĕrn'), *v.* 1. To bring back; give back; send back; pay back. 2. To go back; come back. 3. To reply; answer: "Not yet," *he returned crossly.* —*n.* 1. Bringing back; giving back; sending back; paying back. 2. Going back; coming back. 3. Report; account: *I filed my income tax return.* 4. Profits: *the returns of the sale.* —*adj.* 1. Having to do with return: *a return ticket.* 2. Sent, given, or done in return.
- **Re·vere** (rĭ vĕr'), *n.* Paul, 1735-1818. An American silversmith and patriot, noted for his ride to give warning of the coming of the British troops.
- **re·view** (rĭ vū'), *v.* 1. To look at again. 2. To examine to give an account of: *Mrs. Green reviews books.* —*n.* 1. Studying again. 2. Examination; inspection: *a review of the troops.* 3. An account of a book or play, giving its merits and faults.
- **Rhode Is·land** (rōd' ī'lənd), *n.* A northeastern state of the United States. *Capitol:* Providence. *Abbr.* R.I.
- **ri·fle**¹ (rĭfəl), *n.* Gun with spiral grooves in its barrel which spin or twist the bullet as it is shot. —*v.* To cut such grooves in. **rifled, rifling.**
- **ri·fle**² (rĭfəl), *v.* To search, rob, ransack, and steal. **rifled, rifling.**
- **ring** (rĭng), *v.* 1. To sound or cause to sound. 2. To sound loudly: *The room rings with laughter.* 3. To proclaim by bells: *Ring in the new year.* 4. To hear inner sounds: *My ears are ringing.* **rang, rung, ringing.** —*n.* 1. Sound of a bell. 2. Sound like that of a bell.
- **roast** (rōst), *v.* 1. To bake; cook by dry heat. 2. To make or become very hot. —*n.* Piece of baked meat; piece of meat to be roasted.
- **rough** (ruf), *adj.* 1. Not smooth; not level. 2. Stormy: *rough weather.* 3. Hard; rude; not gentle: *rough manners.* 4. Without luxury and ease: *rough life in camp.* 5. Without polish or fine finish: *rough diamonds.* 6. Not completed: *a rough drawing.* 7. Coarse and tangled: *rough fur.* In the rough means not polished or refined.
- **route** (rūt; or rout), *n.* A way to go; road. —*v.* 1. To arrange the way for. 2. To send by a certain route. **routed, routing.**
- **row**¹ (rō), *n.* Line; rank.
- **row**² (rō), *v.* 1. To use oars. 2. To move by oars.
- **row**³ (rou), *n.* Noisy quarrel; noise. (In common talk.)
- **rub·ber** (rub'ər), *n.* 1. A person or thing that rubs. 2. An elastic substance made from the juice of various tropical plants. 3. Something made from rubber.
- **ruff** (ruf), *n.* 1. Stiff frill worn around the neck by men and women of the 16th century. 2. Collar of

specially marked feathers or hairs on the neck of an animal.

- **rug** (rug), *n.* 1. Floor covering. 2. Thick, warm cloth used as a covering.
- **rule** (rül), *n.* 1. Principle governing action; statement about what to do and what not to do. 2. Set of rules. —*v.* 1. To decide; make a rule. 2. To control; govern. 3. To mark with lines. 4. To mark off. **ruled, ruling.** As a rule means usually.
- **rush**¹ (rush), *v.* 1. To move with speed and force. 2. To send with speed or haste. —*n.* 1. Act of rushing: *the rush of the water.* 2. Hurry: *What is your rush?* 3. Effort of many people to get something: *the Christmas rush.* —*adj.* Requiring haste: *rush order.*
- **rush**² (rush), *n.* A swamp plant with a hollow stem.

* S *

- **safe** (sāf), *adj.* Free from harm or danger. **safer, safest.** —*n.* Place or container for keeping things safe.
- **sand·stone** (sand'stōn'), *n.* Kind of rock formed mostly of sand.
- **Sat·urn** (sat'ərn), *n.* 1. The Roman god of agriculture. 2. The large planet in our solar system that has rings around it.
- **scare** (skār), *v.* To frighten. **scared, scaring.** —*n.* A fright.
- **scene** (sĕn), *n.* 1. Time, place, circumstances of a play or story: *The scene is laid in New York in 1885.* 2. Painted screens or hangings in a theater used to represent places. 3. Part of an act in a play. 4. View; picture. 5. Show of strong feeling.
- **school·mate** (skūl'māt'), *n.* Companion at school.
- **scout** (skout), *n.* 1. Person sent to find out what the enemy is doing. 2. One that acts as a scout. 3. A person belonging to the Girl Scouts or Boy Scouts is a Scout. —*v.* To act as a scout; hunt around to find something.
- **scream** (skrēm), *v.* To make a loud, sharp cry. —*n.* A loud, sharp cry.
- **sec·re·tar·y** (sek'rə ter'ĭ), *n.* 1. Person who writes letters, keeps records, etc., for a company, person, club, etc. 2. Person in charge of a department of the government: *the Secretary of State.* 3. A writing desk. *pl.* secretaries.
- **sed·i·men·ta·ry** (sed'ə men'tə rĭ), *adj.* 1. Of sediment; having to do with sediment. 2. Formed from sediment.
- **see** (sē), *v.* 1. To look at; be aware of by using the eyes. 2. To have the power of sight. 3. To understand. 4. To find out: *See what is wrong.* 5. To make sure: *See that the child gets home safely.* 6. To have knowledge or experience of: *The coat has seen much hard wear.*

th, thin; ꝥH, then; zh, measure. ə represents a in about, e in taken, i in pencil, o in lemon, u in circus.

7. To go with: *See the girl home.* 8. To call on. 9. To receive a call from. **saw, seen, seeing.**

• **seen** (sēn). See **see**.

• **sen·tence** (sen'təns), *n.* 1. Group of words that expresses a complete thought. 2. Decision by a judge on the punishment of a criminal. 3. The punishment itself. —*v.* To pronounce punishment. **sentenced, sentencing.**

• **sep·a·rate** (sep'ə rāt), *v.* 1. To keep apart; divide. 2. To go apart: *The crowd separated.* 3. To put apart: *Separate your things from mine.* **separated, separating.** (sep'ə rit), *adj.* 1. Apart from others. 2. Not joined.

• **serve** (sěrv), *v.* 1. To work for; be a servant. 2. To be what is needed; be used: *A flat stone served as a bench.* 3. To bring food to. 4. To put food or drink on the table. 5. To furnish. 6. To supply enough for. 7. To present: *Mr. Jones was served with a summons to court.* 8. To treat; act toward: *It serves him right.* 9. To spend: *He served two terms.* **served, serving.**

• **set·tle** (set'al), *v.* 1. To determine; decide. 2. To put in order. 3. To pay. 4. To clear. 5. To take up residence in a new place as colonists. 6. To set or be set permanently in a new place. 7. To come to rest in one place: *The cold settled in his eyes.* 8. To place in a comfortable position: *She settled herself in the chair for a nap.* 9. To make quiet. 10. To sink: *Our house settled several inches.* **settled, settling.**

• **sev·en·teen** (sev'an tēn'), *n.* or *adj.* Seven more than ten; 17.

• **sev·enth** (sev'ənth), *adj.* Next after sixth. —*n.* One of seven equal parts.

• **sev·en·ty** (sev'ən ti), *n.* or *adj.* Seven times ten; 70. *n. pl.* **seventies.**

• **shade** (shād), *n.* 1. Partly dark place, not in the sunshine. 2. Something that shuts out light. 3. Depth of color; lightness or darkness of color. —*v.* 1. To keep light from. 2. To darken. **shaded, shading.**

• **shale** (shāl), *n.* A kind of rock formed from clay or mud that splits easily into thin layers.

• **sharp** (shārp), *adj.* 1. Having a sharp point or thin cutting edge. 2. Sudden change of direction: *a sharp turn.* 3. Very cold. 4. Severe; biting: *sharp words.* —*adv.* Promptly; exactly. —*n.* 1. A tone one half above a given tone. 2. The sign ♯ that shows this.

• **shel·ter** (shel'tər), *n.* 1. Something that covers, protects. 2. Protection; refuge. —*v.* To protect; shield: *The garage will shelter us in the rain.*

• **she's** (shēz). 1. She is. 2. She has.

• **ship·build·ing** (ship'bil'ding), *n.* 1. The building of ships. 2. The art of building ships.

• **should·n't** (shud'ənt). Should not.

• **shout** (shout), *v.* 1. To call or cry loudly. 2. To talk or laugh loudly. —*n.* A loud call or cry.

• **shut** (shut), *v.* 1. To close by pushing or pulling a lid, door, or some other part into place. 2. To keep from coming in: *The curtains shut out the light.* 3. To close tightly. 4. To enclose; confine: *Shut the dog in his basket.* 5. To check; turn off. 6. To be closed. **shut, shutting.**

• **sick·ness** (sik'nis), *n.* 1. Illness; poor health; disease. 2. Nausea.

• **Si·er·ra Ne·vad·a Moun·tains** (si er'ə nə vad'ə; or si er'ə nə vād'ə moun'tenz), *n. pl.* A mountain range in eastern California.

• **sight** (sit), *n.* 1. Power of seeing. 2. Act of seeing. 3. Range of seeing: *We live in sight of the store.* 4. Thing seen. 5. Something worth seeing: *Bob is a sight in that hat.* 6. Device to guide the eye: *the sights on a rifle.* —*v.* To aim with such devices.

• **sign** (sін), *n.* Any mark, thing, or motion used to mean, represent, or point out something. —*v.* To write one's name on something. **Sign off** means stop broadcasting.

• **sil·ver** (sil'vər), *n.* 1. A shining, white precious metal. 2. Coins made from silver. 3. Utensils made from silver. 4. The color of silver. —*adj.* 1. Something like silver. 2. Made of silver. —*v.* To coat with silver.

• **sin·gu·lar** (sing'gū lər), *adj.* 1. Extraordinary; unusual: *Baseball stories are of singular interest to boys.* 2. Strange; queer: *The family was puzzled by the singular behavior of the boys.* 3. One in number: "*Girl*" is singular; "*girls*" is plural. —*n.* 1. The singular number in grammar. 2. A word in the singular number.

• **sir** (sēr), *n.* 1. Title of respect or honor. 2. Title of a knight or baronet.

• **site** (sit), *n.* Position or place of anything.

• **six·teen** (siks'tēn'), *n.* or *adj.* Six more than ten; 16.

• **sixth** (siksth), *adj.* Next after the fifth. —*n.* One of six equal parts.

• **six·ty** (siks'ti), *n.* or *adj.* Six times ten; 60. *n. pl.* **sixties.**

• **size¹** (siz), *n.* 1. Amount of space a thing takes up. 2. One of a series of measures: *His shirt size is 12.*

• **size²** (siz), *n.* Sticky substance used to glaze paper, cover plastered walls, stiffen cloth, etc. —*v.* To coat or treat with size. **sized, sizing.**

• **ski** (skē), *n.* One of a pair of long, slender pieces of hard wood fastened to the shoe so a person can glide or walk over snow. *pl.* **skis** or **ski.** —*v.* To glide over snow on skis. **skied, skiing.**

• **slate** (slāt), *n.* 1. A bluish-gray rock that splits easily into thin layers. 2. A thin piece of this rock. 3. Dark,

- bluish gray. 4. List of candidates to be considered for appointment, nomination, etc. —*v.* 1. To cover with slate. 2. To list on a slate. **slated, slating.**
- **slave** (slāv), *n.* 1. Person who is the property of another. 2. Person who works like a slave. —*adj.* Done by slaves: *slave labor.* —*v.* To work like a slave. **slaved, slaving.**
- **slay** (slā), *v.* To kill: *Jack will slay a giant.* **slew, slain.**
- **sleep** (slēp), *n.* 1. Rest of body and mind. 2. Condition like sleep. —*v.* 1. To rest body and mind. 2. To be in a condition like sleep. **slept, sleeping.**
- **sleigh** (slā), *n.* A carriage mounted on runners for use on snow or ice.
- **slept** (slept). See **sleep.**
- **slew** (slū). See **slay.**
- **slip·per** (slip'ər), *n.* A light shoe.
- **soft** (sōft), *adj.* 1. Not hard. 2. Not hard compared with other things of the same kind: *Pine wood is softer than oak.* 3. Not hard or sharp; gentle; graceful. 4. Smooth; not rough or coarse. 5. Quietly pleasant; mild. 6. Gentle; kind; tender: *soft voice; soft eyes.* 7. Weak. 8. Having a more or less hissing sound in pronunciation. **Soft drinks** are drinks that do not contain alcohol.
- **soil**¹ (soil), *n.* Ground; earth; dirt.
- **soil**² (soil), *n.* Spot; stain; soiling. —*v.* To make dirty; become dirty.
- **sol·id** (sol'id), *n.* 1. Substance that is not a liquid or a gas. 2. Body that has length, breadth, and thickness. —*adj.* 1. Not hollow. 2. Alike throughout: *a solid blue.* 3. Hard; firm; strongly put together: *solid ground.* 4. Serious; real: *He studied the solid subjects, such as chemistry and languages.* 5. Able to be depended upon: *a solid citizen.* 6. Firmly united: *The country was solid for the President.* 7. Whole; undivided; continuous: *She spent a solid hour fixing lunch.* 8. Not a liquid or a gas: *Water becomes solid when it freezes.* 9. Having length, breadth, and thickness.
- **South Car·o·li·na** (south kar'ə lī'nə), *n.* A southern state of the United States. *Capital:* Columbia. *Abbr.* S.C.
- **South Da·ko·ta** (south də kō'tə), *n.* A midwestern state of the United States. *Capital:* Pierre. *Abbr.* S. Dak.
- **south·ern** (suTH'ərn), *adj.* 1. Toward the south. 2. From the south. 3. Of the South of the United States.
- **space** (spās), *n.* 1. Unlimited room or place: *The earth moves through space.* 2. Limited place or room: *a space 4 x 6 feet.* 3. Distance. 4. Length of time. —*v.* To fix the space of: *Space your words.* **spaced, spacing.**
- **Span·ish** (span'ish), *adj.* Of Spain; having to do with

- Spain, its people, or their language. —*n.* 1. The people of Spain. 2. The language of Spain.
- **speak** (spēk), *v.* 1. To say words; talk. 2. To make a speech. 3. To say; tell. 4. To express something: *His eyes spoke.* **spoke, spoken, speaking.**
- **spe·cial** (spesh'əl), *adj.* 1. Of a particular kind; not general. 2. For a particular person, thing, purpose, etc.: *The company ran special buses on Sunday.* 3. Unusual; more than ordinary.
- **speech** (spēch), *n.* 1. Act of speaking; talk. 2. Power of speaking: *Animals lack speech.* 3. Manner of speaking. 4. What is said; the words spoken. 5. Language.
- **spice** (spīs), *n.* Seasoning for food. Ginger, pepper, and cinnamon are spices. —*v.* 1. To put spices in. 2. To add flavor or interest to.
- **spin** (spin), *v.* 1. To draw out and twist (cotton, wool, flax, etc.) into thread. 2. To produce by a thread given out from the body: *Spiders spin webs.* 3. To produce: *Sailors spin yarns about the sea.* 4. To make turn around rapidly: *spin a top.* 5. To feel as if one is turning rapidly. **spun, spinning.** —*n.* 1. Act of spinning. 2. Rapid run, ride, etc.
- **spoke**¹ (spōk). See **speak.**
- **spoke**² (spōk), *n.* One of the bars from the center of a wheel to the rim.
- **sport** (spōrt), *n.* 1. Game; outdoor play. 2. Fun; play; amusement. 3. Joking. 4. Ridicule. 5. Person willing to risk something. (Used in common talk.) —*v.* To display: *He sported a fancy suit.*
- **spread** (spred), *v.* 1. To stretch out; open out. 2. To cover with a thin layer. 3. To put as a thin layer. 4. To scatter. 5. To move farther apart. **spread, spreading.** —*n.* 1. Width; extent. 2. Covering for a bed or table. 3. Food put on the table; a feast. (Used in common talk.) **Spread oneself** means to try hard to make a good impression. (Used in common talk.)
- **square** (skwār), *n.* 1. Figure with four equal sides. 2. Space in a city, bounded by streets on four sides. 3. Open space in a city often planted with grass, trees, etc. 4. Instrument for drawing right angles. —*v.* 1. To multiply a number¹ by itself. 2. To make square in shape. **squared, squaring.**
- **St.**, 1. Street. 2. Saint.
- **stamp** (stamp), *n.* Small piece of paper with sticky back which is put on letters, etc., to show that a charge has been paid: *a postage stamp.* —*v.* 1. To put a stamp on. 2. To bring down one's foot with force. 3. To pound; crush. 4. To make a mark on.
- **state** (stāt), *n.* 1. Condition of a person or thing. 2. Nation. 3. One of several organized political groups

th, thin; ꝥH, then; zh, measure. ə represents a in about, e in taken, i in pencil, o in lemon, u in circus.

which together form a nation. 4. Rank; person's position in life. 5. Dignity; pomp; high style of living. —*v.* To tell in speech or writing. *stated, stating.*

• **sta·tion** (stā'shən), *n.* 1. Place to stand. 2. Building or place used for a definite purpose: *police station, railroad station, etc.* 3. Social position; rank. —*v.* To place.

• **sta·tion·ar·y** (stā'shən er'ī), *adj.* 1. Having a fixed station or place; standing still. 2. Not changing in size, number, activity, etc.

• **sta·tion·er·y** (stā'shən er'ī), *n.* Writing materials; paper, cards, envelopes, etc.

• **stir** (stēr), *v.* 1. To move. 2. To mix by moving around with a spoon, fork, stick, etc. 3. To set going; excite. *stirred, stirring.* —*n.* 1. Movement; excitement: *The President's visit caused a great stir.* 2. Act of stirring.

• **St. Law·rence** (sānt lō'rəns), *n.* 1. A river in North America flowing from Lake Ontario into the Gulf of St. Lawrence. 2. A gulf in eastern Canada.

• **stock·yard** (stok'yärd'), *n.* Place with pens and sheds for cattle, sheep, hogs, and horses.

• **strait** (strāt), *n.* 1. Narrow channel connecting two bodies of water. 2. Difficulty: *He was in desperate straits.*

• **strange** (strānj), *adj.* 1. Not known, seen, or heard before. 2. Unusual; queer. 3. Out of place: *The city boy felt strange in the country.* **stranger, strangest.**

• **stra·tus** (strā'təs), *n.* Low, horizontal layer of gray cloud that spreads over a large area. *pl. strati* (strā'tī).

• **straw** (strō), *n.* 1. Stalks or stems of grain after drying and threshing. 2. Hollow stem or stalk; something like it. 3. A bit; a trifle. —*adj.* Made of straw.

• **stream** (strēm), *n.* 1. Flow of liquid; running water; a small river. 2. Any steady flow: *a stream of light.* —*v.* 1. To move steadily: *People streamed along.* 2. To float or wave.

• **sub·ject** (sub'jikt), *n.* 1. Something thought about, discussed, and studied. 2. Person under power and control of another. 3. Word or words that perform or receive action of the verb. 4. Person or thing that undergoes or experiences something. —*adj.* Under some power or influence. (səb jekt'), *v.* To bring under some power or influence.

• **sug·ar** (shùg'ər), *n.* Sweet crystals made chiefly from sugar cane or sugar beets. —*v.* 1. To sweeten with sugar: *He sugared his dessert.* 2. To form sugar.

• **sun·ny** (sun'ī), *adj.* 1. Having much sunshine. 2. Like the sun. 3. Bright; cheerful. **sunnier, sunniest.**

• **Su·pe·ri·or** (sə pēr'ī ər), *n.* The largest and northernmost of the five Great Lakes.

• **swamp** (swomp), *n.* Wet, soft land. —*v.* 1. To plunge

or sink in a swamp or in water: *The boats were swamped in the river.* 2. To fill with water and sink: *The wave swamped the boat.* 3. To overwhelm as a flood would.

• **swell** (swel), *v.* 1. To grow bigger; make bigger. 2. To be larger or thicker in a particular place. 3. To increase in amount or degree. **swelled, swelled or swollen, swelling.** —*n.* 1. Act of swelling or increasing. 2. Condition of being swollen.

* t *

• **tank** (tangk), *n.* 1. Large container for liquid or gas. 2. Self-moving steel fort used to attack in war.

• **tar·iff** (tar'if), *n.* 1. List of duties or taxes on imports or exports. 2. System of duties or taxes on imports or exports. 3. Any duty or tax in such a system.

• **tear** (tār), *v.* 1. To pull apart by force. 2. To make by pulling apart: *He tore a hole in his coat.* 3. To pull hard. 4. To wound. 5. To make miserable. 6. To become torn. **to·re, torn.** —*n.* A torn place.

• **tel·e·vi·sion** (tel'ə vizh'ən), *n.* An electrical means for seeing distant objects.

• **Ten·nes·see** (ten'ə sē'), *n.* 1. A southern state of the United States. *Capital:* Nashville. *Abbr.* Tenn. 2. A river flowing from Tennessee into the Ohio River.

• **term** (tērm), *n.* 1. Words used in connection with special subject: *medical term.* 2. Set time. —*v.* To name; call: *You might term her a friend.*

• **ter·ri·ble** (ter'ə bəl), *adj.* Dreadful.

• **test** (test), *n.* 1. Examination; trial. 2. Means of trial: *The race is a test of your strength.* —*v.* To put to a test.

• **Tex·as** (tek'səs), *n.* A southwestern state of the United States. *Capital:* Austin. *Abbr.* Tex.

• **tex·tile** (teks 'təl; or teks'til), *adj.* 1. Woven. 2. Suitable for weaving: *Cotton is a common textile material.* 3. Of or having to do with weaving. —*n.* 1. Woven fabric; cloth. 2. Material suitable for weaving.

• **the·a·ter** or **the·a·tre** (thē'ə tər), *n.* 1. Place where plays are acted or motion pictures shown. 2. Place like a theater in its arrangement of seats. 3. Place of action. 4. The drama.

• **there's** (tʰɛəz). There is.

• **they're** (tʰɛər). They are.

• **thir·teen** (thēr'tēn'), *n.* or *adj.* Three more than ten; 13.

• **thir·ty** (thēr'ti), *n.* or *adj.* Three times ten; 30. *n. pl. thirties.*

• **tho·rax** (thō'raks), *n.* 1. A part of the body between the neck and the abdomen. 2. The second division of an insect's body, between the head and the abdomen. *pl. thoraxes or thoraces* (thō'ra sēz).

- **ti·ger** (tī'gər), *n.* Large, fierce animal of Asia, which has dull yellow fur, striped with black.
- **tin** (tin), *n.* 1. Soft, cheap metal that shines like silver. 2. Thin sheets of iron or steel coated with tin. 3. Any can, box, pan made of tin. —*adj.* Made of tin.
- **to·bac·co** (tə bak'ō), *n.* Plant whose leaves are used for smoking or chewing or as snuff. *pl.* tobaccos or tobaccos.
- **to·geth·er** (tə geTH'ər), *adv.* 1. With each other. 2. Into one gathering, company, mass, or body. 3. At the same time.
- **tool** (tūl), *n.* 1. Any instrument used in doing work. 2. Person or thing used like a tool. —*v.* To use a tool on.
- **top·ic** (top'ik), *n.* 1. Any subject that people write, talk, or think about. 2. Short phrase or sentence used in an outline of a speech or writing.
- **tore** (tôr). See tear.
- **To·ron·to** (tə ron'tō), *n.* A large city in Canada.
- **touch** (tuch), *v.* 1. To feel with the hand or finger. 2. To put one thing against another. 3. To be against. 4. To strike lightly or gently. 5. To affect with some feeling. 6. To come up to: *No one can touch Anne in music.* —*n.* 1. Sense by which a person perceives things by feeling, handling, or coming against them. 2. A slight contact: *A touch will break the bubble.* 3. Connection: *Radio helps to keep one in touch with the world.* 4. Slight amount. 5. A stroke with a pencil or brush. 6. Manner of playing a musical instrument.
- **to·ward** (tôrd; or tə wôrd'), *prep.* 1. In the direction of. 2. In respect to: *What is his attitude toward war?*
- **trail** (trāl), *n.* 1. Anything that follows behind: *a trail of smoke.* 2. Track or smell. 3. Path across a wild region. —*v.* To hunt by track or smell.
- **treat** (trēt), *v.* 1. To act toward: *The mistress treated her servants well.* 2. To think of; consider. 3. To deal with. 4. To deal with to relieve or cure: *The doctor is treating my cold.* 5. To entertain with food, drink, or amusement. —*n.* Anything that gives pleasure.
- **tri·an·gle** (tri'ang'gəl), *n.* 1. A figure having three sides and three angles. 2. Something shaped like a triangle. 3. A steel triangle as a musical instrument.
- **trim** (trim), *n.* Visible woodwork inside a building. —*v.* 1. To put in good order. 2. To decorate. 3. To balance a boat by arranging the cargo. 4. To arrange the sails to suit wind and direction. *trimmed, trimming.* —*adj.* Neat; in good order. *trimmer, trimmest.*
- **trou·ble** (trub'əl), *n.* 1. Disturbance; worry. 2. Extra work; bother. —*v.* 1. To disturb; cause worry to. 2. To cause extra work. *troubled, troubling.*
- **trunk** (trungk), *n.* 1. Main stem of a tree. 2. Big box for holding clothes when traveling. 3. A body without the legs and arms. 4. Elephant's snout. —*adj.* Main; chief: *trunk line of a railroad.* *Trunks* may mean shorts.
- **tur·tle** (tēr'təl), *n.* An animal with a hard shell covering a soft body. *To turn turtle* is to turn bottom side up.
- **twice** (twis), *adv.* 1. Two times. 2. Doubly.
- **twin** (twin), *n.* 1. One of two children or animals born at the same time of the same mother. 2. Being one of two like things. 3. Having two like parts.
- **type·writ·er** (tip'rit'ər), *n.* 1. Machine for making letters on paper. 2. Typist.

* u *

- **um·brel·la** (um brel'ə), *n.* Light, folding frame covered with cloth used to protect against rain or sun.
- **un·a·ble** (un ā'bəl), *adj.* Not able.
- **un·bro·ken** (un brō'kən), *adj.* 1. Not broken; whole. 2. Continuous; not interrupted. 3. Not tamed.
- **un·der·stand** (un'dər stand'), *v.* 1. To get the meaning of. 2. To know well; know how to deal with. 3. To be informed: *I understand Mr. Jones is leaving.* 4. To take as a fact. *understood, understanding.*
- **un·ex·pect·ed** (un'eks pek'tid), *adj.* Not expected.
- **un·hap·py** (un hap'i), *adj.* 1. Sad; sorrowful. 2. Unlucky. 3. Not suitable. *unhappier, unhappiest.*
- **U·nit·ed States** (ū nit'əd stāts), *n.* A country in North America, extending from the Atlantic Ocean to the Pacific Ocean, from the Gulf of Mexico to Canada, and including Alaska and the Hawaiian Islands. *Abbr.* U.S.
- **un·kind** (un kind'), *adj.* Harsh; cruel.
- **un·known** (un nōn'), *adj.* Not known.
- **un·less** (un les'), *conj.* If not.
- **un·load** (un lōd'), *v.* 1. To remove a load. 2. To get rid of. 3. To remove shots from a gun. 4. To discharge a cargo.
- **un·lock** (un lok'), *v.* 1. To open the lock of. 2. To disclose; reveal.
- **un·lucky** (un luk'i), *adj.* Not lucky; bringing bad luck.
- **un·tie** (un ti'), *v.* To loosen; undo. *untied, untying.*
- **U·ra·nus** (ūr'ə nəs), *n.* 1. A Greek god, the father of the Titans and the Cyclopes. 2. One of the larger planets in our solar system, seventh from the sun.
- **U·ru·guay** (ūr'ə gwā; or ūr'ə gwī), *n.* Country in the southeastern part of South America. *Capital:* Montevideo.
- **U.S., United States.**
- **us·age** (ūs'ij; or ūz'ij), *n.* 1. Way or manner of using; treatment. 2. Long-continued practice; custom.
- **use·ful** (ūs'fəl), *adj.* Of use; giving service; helpful.
- **use·less** (ūs'lis), *adj.* Of no use; worthless.

th, thin; TH, then; zh, measure. ə represents a in about, e in taken, i in pencil, o in lemon, u in circus.

• **U·tah** (ū'tō; or ū'tā), *n.* A western state of the United States. *Capital:* Salt Lake City. *Abbr.* Ut.

* v *

• **val·ley** (val'ī), *n.* 1. Low lands between hills and mountains. 2. Wide region drained by a river system. *pl.* valleys.

• **Ven·e·zue·la** (ven'ə zwē'lə; or ven'ə zwā'lə), *n.* A country on the northern coast of South America. *Capital:* Caracas.

• **Ve·nus** (vē'nəs), *n.* 1. The Roman goddess of love and beauty. 2. A very beautiful woman. 3. The most brilliant planet of our solar system, second in order from the sun.

• **Ver·mont** (vər mont'), *n.* A state in the United States forming the northwestern part of New England. *Capital:* Montpelier. *Abbr.* Vt.

• **vine·yard** (vin'yərd), *n.* Place planted with grapevines.

• **Vir·gin·ia** (vər jīn'yə), *n.* A state in the eastern United States. *Capital:* Richmond. *Abbr.* Va.

• **voice** (vois), *n.* 1. Sounds made through the mouth. 2. Power to make these sounds. 3. Anything like speech or song. 4. Expression: *They gave voice to their joy.* 5. The right to express an opinion or a choice. —*v.* To express a thought or utter a sound. **voiced, voicing.**

• **vow·el** (vou'əl), *n.* 1. An open sound produced by the voice. 2. Letter representing such a sound. *A, e, i, o* and *u* are vowels. —*adj.* Of or having to do with a vowel.

* w *

• **wade** (wād), *v.* 1. To walk through anything that hinders free motion. 2. To make one's way with difficulty: *Must I wade through that dull book?* 3. To go across by wading. **waded, wading.**

• **wait** (wāt), *v.* 1. To stay till someone comes or something happens. 2. To delay or put off. (Used in common talk.) 3. To be ready; look forward. 4. To act as a servant; pass food, etc., at table. —*n.* Act or time of waiting: *We had a long wait.* **Lie in wait** means stay hidden ready to attack.

• **Wash·ing·ton**¹ (wosh'ing tən), *n.* A northwestern state of the United States. *Capital:* Olympia. *Abbr.* Wash.

• **Wash·ing·ton**² (wosh'ing tən), *n.* **George**, 1732-1799. Commander-in-chief of the American Army in the Revolutionary War and the first President of the United States.

• **Washington, D.C.**, City in the District of Columbia; capital of the United States.

• **wave** (wāv), *n.* 1. Moving ridge or swell of water. 2.

Any movement like this: *a heat wave.* 3. Curve or series of curves: *waves in hair.* —*v.* 1. To move as waves do. 2. To move back and forth: *Wave your hand.* 3. To give a wavelike form to. **waved, waving.**

• **way** (wā), *n.* 1. Manner; style. 2. Means; method. 3. Respect; particular: *The plan is bad in several ways.* 4. Direction: *Look this way.* 5. Progress. 6. Distance. 7. Path; road. 8. Space for passing or going ahead. 9. Habit; custom. 10. One's wish; will. 11. Course of life or action. 12. Movement; forward motion. **By the way** means while coming or going, or incidentally. **Give way** means retreat. **Under way** means going on. **Ways** are timbers on which a ship is built and launched.

• **wear** (wār), *v.* 1. To have on the body. 2. To have; show. 3. To last long. 4. To be used up: *The tire is worn.* 5. To make by rubbing, scraping, or washing away: *Walking wore a hole in my sock.* 6. To tire: *Mother is worn out by too much work.* **wore, worn, wearing.** —*n.* 1. Wearing; being worn (clothing): *ladies' wear.* 2. Lasting quality; service.

• **weath·er** (weθ'ər), *n.* Condition of the air. —*v.* 1. To expose to the weather. 2. To come through safely.

• **weigh** (wā), *v.* 1. To find out how heavy a thing is. 2. To measure by weight. 3. To bend by weight. 4. To be a burden. 5. To consider carefully: *Mr. Jones weighed his words.* 6. To lift up (an anchor).

• **weight** (wāt), *n.* 1. How heavy a thing is. 2. System of units for expressing weight. 3. Piece of metal used in weighing things. 4. Heavy thing: *A weight keeps the papers in place.* 5. Load; burden: *The walls support the weight of the roof.* 6. Influence.

• **wel·come** (wel'kəm), *n.* 1. Kindly greeting. 2. Kind reception. —*v.* 1. To greet kindly. 2. To receive gladly. You say, "**You are welcome,**" when someone thanks you. **welcomed, welcoming.**

• **we'll** (wēl). We shall; we will.

• **weren't** (wérnt). Were not.

• **west·ern** (wes'tərn), *adj.* 1. Toward the west. 2. From the west. 3. Of the West of the United States.

• **West In·dies** (west in'dēz), *n.* Islands between Florida and South America.

• **West Vir·gin·ia** (west vər jīn'yə), *n.* An eastern state of the United States. *Capital:* Charleston. *Abbr.* W. Va.

• **we've** (wēv). We have.

• **whal·ing** (hwal'ing), *n.* Whale hunting or killing.

• **wheat** (hwēt), *n.* 1. A grain from which flour is made. 2. The plant the grain grows on.

• **wher·ev·er** (hwār ev'ər), *adv.* Where; to or in whatever place.

- **wheth·er** (hwetH'ər), *conj.* 1. Choice or alternative. 2. Either: *Whether sick or well, she is always cheerful.* 3. If.
- **whip** (hwip), *n.* Thing to beat with. —*v.* 1. To strike; beat. 2. To beat to a froth. 3. To move quickly and suddenly. **whipped** or **whipt**, **whipping**.
- **whis·per** (hwis'pər), *v.* 1. To speak very softly. 2. To make a soft, rustling sound. —*n.* 1. Very soft, low spoken sound. 2. Soft, rustling sound.
- **whis·tle** (hwis'əl), *v.* 1. To make a clear, shrill sound. 2. To blow a whistle. 3. To move with a shrill sound. **whistled**, **whistling**. —*n.* 1. Sound made by whistling. 2. Instrument for making a whistling sound.
- **whom** (hūm), *pron.* What person; which person.
- **wide** (wid), *adj.* 1. Not narrow; broad. 2. Far open. **wider**, **widest**. —*adv.* To the full extent.
- **wild** (wild), *adj.* 1. Not tamed; not cultivated. 2. With no people living in it. 3. Not civilized; savage. 4. Not controlled. 5. Violent: *a wild storm.*
- **win** (win), *v.* 1. To be successful over others. 2. To gain the favor of; persuade. **won**, **winning**.
- **wire** (wir), *n.* Metal drawn out into a thread. —*adj.* Made of wire. —*v.* 1. To furnish with wire: *to wire a house.* 2. To fasten with wire. 3. To telegraph. **wired**, **wiring**. **Pull wires** means use secret influence.
- **Wis·con·sin** (wis kon'sən), *n.* A midwestern state of the United States. *Capital:* Madison. *Abbr.* Wis.
- **wolf** (wulf), *n.* 1. Wild animal something like a dog. 2. A cruel, greedy person. *pl.* **wolves**. **Keep the wolf from the door** means keep from hunger or want.
- **wolves** (wulfvz), *n. pl.* More than one wolf.
- **won·der·ful** (wun'dər fəl), *adj.* Causing wonder; marvelous.
- **wore** (wôr). See **wear**.
- **wor·ry** (wér'i), *v.* 1. To feel anxious; be uneasy. 2. To bother; annoy; trouble. 3. To seize and shake with the teeth; bite or snap at: *The dog worried the mouse.* **worried**, **worrying**. —*n.* Care; anxiety. *pl.* **worries**.
- **worse** (wèrs), *adj.* 1. Less well. 2. Less good. —*adv.* In a more severe manner or degree. —*n.* That which is worse.
- **worst** (wérst), *adj.* Bad or unpleasant in the highest degree. —*n.* That which is most unpleasant or bad.
- **wrap** (rap), *v.* 1. To wind or fold as a covering. 2. To cover by winding or folding something around. 3. To cover and tie up or fasten. **wrapped** or **wrapt**, **wrapping**. —*n.* An outer covering. **Wrapped up** in something means devoted to something.
- **wrist** (rist), *n.* Joint connecting hand and arm.
- **wrong** (rông), *adj.* 1. Not right; wicked. 2. Not correct. 3. Not proper. 4. Not meant to be seen: *the wrong side of the cloth.* —*n.* 1. Out of order: *Something is wrong with the car.* 2. Anything not right. —*adv.* In a wrong manner; badly. —*v.* To treat unfairly: *He wronged his friend.*
- **Wy·o·ming** (wī ō'ming), *n.* A western state of the United States. *Capital:* Cheyenne. *Abbr.* Wyo.



- **Yel·low·stone** (yel'ō stōn'), *n.* 1. Yellowstone National Park. 2. A river flowing into the Missouri River in Montana.
- **Yo·sem·i·te** (yō sem'ə ti), *n.* 1. A very deep valley in eastern California. 2. Yosemite National Park.
- **you'd** (ūd). 1. You had. 2. You would.
- **you'll** (ūl). 1. You will. 2. You shall.
- **you're** (ūr). You are.
- **Yu·kon** (ū'kon), *n.* 1. A river flowing through Alaska into the Bering Sea. 2. A territory in NW. Canada.

ALPHABETICAL WORD LIST

The number after each word indicates the number of the unit in which the word is taught.

above 35	among 5	Ave. 29	beans 3	breath 35	case 2
address 15	angel 13	avenue 29	beat 28	bull 15	celebrate 22
adventure 35	anxious 35	bake 21	became 10	bump 1	cellar 14
afterward 10	appreciate 35	balloon 15	become 10	bunch 20	center 14
against 35	arrive 22	band 1	bees 3	bury 28	central 14
age 13	art 8	bang 5	beg 23	business 15	certain 14
ahead 35	artist 8	bank 16	belong 10	calf 20	chance 14
airport 10	attack 15	bar 8	belt 1	calves 20	change 21
alone 32	attend 15	bathe 22	Bible 26	candle 26	check 5
although 17	auditorium 33	battle 26	blanket 16	capital 28	cheerful 25
America 29	automobile 33	beach 5	bow 9	captain 31	chest 5
American 29	autumn 17	beads 3	branch 20	capture 22	choose 21

th, thin; **th**, then; **zh**, measure. **ə** represents **a** in about, **e** in taken, **i** in pencil, **o** in lemon, **u** in circus.

chop 23	forehead 10	least 3	pink 16	serve 21	toward 10
circle 26	form 7	lie 3	pipe 2	settle 26	trail 4
clear 3	forty 19	list 1	plain 28	seventeen 19	treat 3
clothing 32	fountain 9	locate 22	plan 23	seventh 19	trim 23
club 23	fourteen 19	loose 8	plantation 33	seventy 19	trouble 26
Co. 29	freeze 21	lose 21	plate 2	shade 5	trunk 16
college 13	froze 2	lucky 25	playful 25	sharp 5	turtle 26
colony 20	fruit 34	magic 13	playmate 10	shelter 31	twice 14
Columbus 29	gate 2	main 4	pleasant 35	she's 11	twins 1
comb 17	geese 20	map 1	pleasure 35	shouldn't 11	typewriter 10
contest 31	general 13	market 8	point 9	shout 9	umbrella 33
cooky 20	germ 13	match 20	possible 26	shut 23	unable 27
cool 8	ghost 17	matter 15	post 34	sickness 25	unbroken 27
count 9	gloves 34	meal 3	pot 4	sight 28	understand 10
couple 26	goodness 25	meant 34	powder 9	sign 17	unexpected 27
course 28	goose 20	measles 26	practice 22	silver 31	unhappy 27
crawl 8	government 33	melt 1	price 14	sir 7	United States 29
creek 4	grab 23	mice 20	prince 14	sixteen 19	unkind 27
crowd 9	grew 34	mighty 25	princess 14	sixth 19	unknown 27
cup 4	group 34	mill 15	prison 35	sixty 19	unless 31
curl 7	guard 7	mind 34	prize 2	size 2	unload 27
cute 4	gum 1	mix 16	probably 33	ski 34	unlock 27
damage 13	hadn't 11	mouse 20	promise 22	slave 2	unlucky 27
danger 13	happiness 25	movie 35	protect 32	slept 1	untie 27
darkness 25	harvest 31	muddy 25	P.S. 29	slippers 15	U.S. 29
daughter 17	hasn't 11	nail 3	puzzle 26	soft 34	useful 25
dead 34	hate 21	neighbor 17	quart 16	soil 9	useless 32
decorate 22	healthy 25	neither 5	quarter 16	southern 19	valley 15
deceit 2	heat 3	net 23	queer 16	space 14	voice 9
distance 14	heels 28	niece 35	question 16	speak 3	wade 21
divide 22	helpful 25	No. 29	quiet 16	special 35	Washington, D.C. 29
draw 8	here's 11	none 34	quit 23	spin 23	wave 21
drill 15	he's 11	noon 8	railroad 10	spoke 2	weigh 28
drove 2	hike 21	nor 7	ranch 20	sport 7	weight 28
drown 9	honest 17	northern 19	rang 5	spread 34	welcome 22
drum 4	honor 17	northwestern 19	range 13	St. 29	we'll 11
eagle 26	horn 7	notice 22	reason 32	stamp 1	weren't 11
earn 7	hospital 33	number 29	recall 27	state 21	western 19
eastern 19	hotel 32	oak 4	region 13	station 32	we've 11
education 33	how's 11	oats 4	remain 32	stationery 28	wheat 5
either 5	icy 14	office 14	repay 27	stir 23	wherever 10
elect 32	imagine 13	officer 15	replace 27	strange 13	whether 28
engine 13	important 33	order 31	reply 20	straw 8	whip 5
English 29	Indian 29	ought 17	report 32	stream 4	whisper 5
enter 31	industry 20	outfit 10	return 27	subject 31	whistle 26
escape 22	ink 16	oven 34	review 27	sugar 35	whom 34
especially 15	intend 31	package 13	roast 3	sunny 25	wide 2
even 32	invent 31	page 13	roafe 3	swell 15	wild 34
examination 33	invite 22	paid 3	rough 28	tank 16	win 23
except 14	island 17	pants 4	route 9	television 33	wire 21
excite 16	job 1	parade 22	row 9	term 7	wolf 20
excuse 22	join 9	parents 7	rubber 15	terrible 26	wolves 20
exercise 16	joke 21	past 1	rug 1	test 1	wonderful 25
expect 16	joy 9	paw 8	rule 21	theater 35	wore 7
factory 20	kids 4	peanuts 10	rush 5	there's 11	worry 7
famous 32	kindness 25	peas 4	safe 2	they're 11	worse 7
farther 8	kite 2	penmanship 33	scare 2	thirteen 19	worst 7
favor 32	knee 17	perfume 31	scene 28	thirty 19	wrap 23
favorite 33	knife 20	perhaps 31	schoolmate 10	tiger 32	wrist 17
fear 4	knives 20	person 31	scout 9	tin 1	wrong 17
fit 23	law 8	picnic 31	scream 3	together 5	you'd 11
flour 28	lazy 32	pile 21	secretary 33	tools 8	you'll 11
folks 17	lead 28	pin 23	sentence 14	tore 7	you're 11
fool 8	leaf 3	pine 4	separate 33	touch 20	

DATE DUE SLIP

[illegible]

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